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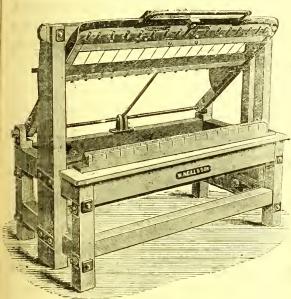
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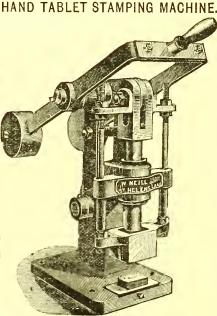


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of

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Mr.	J. P. CASEWELL	.MARKET DRAYTO
	THOS. EDMONSON	.Cockermouth.
	G. W. GIBSON	
	G. J. KERR	
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27	F. H. WILKINSON	TRANSFER
12	F. H. HILBRIDON	· · I IVA . MILITED.

In announcing the Classes for 1888, the Principal has much pride in referring to the grand success of the Liverpool School during the past year, as shown by the Pass Lists.

During the year 1887 more than twice the number passed the various Examinations (Major, Minor, and Preliminary) from this school than were successful in 1886, or in any previous year.

Such results are highly gratifying, and Mr. Ward is determined, with the co-operation of the teachers and the pupils, to maintain the successes of the past.

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ESTABLISHED 1st OCTOBER, 1868.

THE TWENTIETH SESSION, 1887-8,

Commenced on the 12th September.

THE WINTER TERM will commence on January 9, 1888.

FOR FEES, &c., APPLY TO THE SECRETARY.

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Have been organised by which gentlemen engaged during the day, and unable to leave business to attend the Day Lectures, may be prepared IN THE EVENING for the various examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society.

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At recent Examinations held in Londou the following Students of this College were successful:—

MAJOR. Mr. F. J. SANSOM. Mr. H. E. LANCE.

MINOR.

Mr. G. J. BALDWIN.

" R. A. BELLAMY.

J. BOSTOCK.

" N. H. BROOMFIELD. Mr. G. J. KIRKUP.

J. A. CASWELL. J. CHAPMAN.

", J. CHAPMAN.
" R. DRIFFIELD.
", W. E. GRAY.
Miss J. HART.
Mr. W. HUCKLEBRIDGE.
", C. O. ISLIP.
", G. JEFFRISS.
", A. H. KING.

" A. H. KING.

W. MARKHAM.

H. B. K. MARSHALL.

J. A. MITCHELL.

J. W. T. MORRISON.

J. T. PALMER.

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Mr. J. SHAW. " A. C. T. SMITH. " H. L. SPINK. "A. THARP.
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At the July and October Examinations 20 students from this school

passed the Minor.

At the December Examinations 6 out of 8 of Mr. Turner's men passed, and four of these at their first attempt, viz.:—

MAJOR—Mr. S. SUGDEN.

Mr. F. H. BOWDEN.

Mr. H.

Mr. H. F. HYSLOP. Mr. J. H. V. WILKINSON. W. HAMPSON.

The present session began on January 2nd.

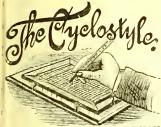
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G. A. OROSS, Secretary.

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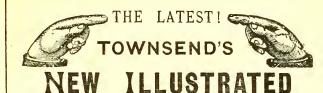
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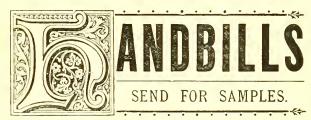
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TERMS.

Advertisements in this department must be paid for in advance. From this rule no deviation can be made. Insertions are charged at the rate of ½d. per word, provided the advertiser attaches his name and address, for each word of which he must also pay at the same rate; or if he pays 1d. per word, his name and address will be registered and a figure attached to his advertisement. All correspondence referring to that figure must be addressed to "The Publisher of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.," and the figure must be distinctly endorsed upon the envelope. Letters will then be forwarded to their proper destination. A price is counted as one word, as e.g., £1 10s. 6d.

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Hop resin, a very powerfully appetising and soothing tonic; would be an invaluable appetising adjuuet in horse balls, pills, and medicated lozenges; heing a hy-product 6d. per lb. only, 7 lbs. 3s. Hay, Manufacturing Chemist, Hull.

Surplus.—Quinine, Howard's, 2s., sample ounce posted, 2s. 3d.; peppermint oil, English, makes clear essence, 15s., sample ounce, 1s. 3d.; ol. santal. ang., 4 ozs., 5s. 6d.; paraffinum molle (vaseline), 7-lb. tin, 3s. 9d.; paraffinum liquidum, bright, good solvent camphor, carbolic, suitable hair-oil, pomades, sample 2 gallous, 5s.; pomade bottles, nickelled serew caps, 2-oz. 14s., 3-oz. 16s., 4-oz. 18s.; glycerine jelly, 2-oz. bottles (as above), crystal clear, red, or assorted, rose perfumed, 3s. doz.; 1-oz. ditto, 2s. 3d.; menthol cones, 30 gr., boxwood serew, 2s. 6d.; ditto nickel-eapped bottles, 2s. doz.; moulds, as Maw's 6 holes, suppository, 4s.; pessary, 10s.; bougie, 12, 12s. 6d.; syringes, 3ss. 1s. 6d., 3j. 2s. 6d.; samples, retailing 5s. 6d., post free 2s. 6d. Saunders, 6 Rochester Square, N.W.

Literature.

Pharmaceutical Journal, complete for 1884, 5, 6, 7, clean; what offers, cash or exchange? 114/19. Chemist and Druggist weekly for the Pharmaceu-

tical Journal weekly. 118/2.
Wills' "Materia Medica," with plates; what offers? "Alpha," 112 Harbut Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

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7 lbs. best Pontefract eakes, carriage paid, for 6s. Young, Pontefraet.

3 doz. 2s., 2½ doz. 1s., American stramonium cigarettes; 30s. the lot, cash or exchange. Filton, Chemist, Hertford.

Microseope objects, 6d. caeh, 5s. dozen, large variety; list; approval. Henry Ebbage, Framlingham, Suffolk.

Offers wanted for last year's Chemist and Druggist, also Journal; samples of gum with price wanted. Rayson, Nottingbam.

Surplus corks, long daffys, in clean condition, suitable for 6, 8, or 10 oz. dispensing bottles, 10 gross, 12s. 6d.; 25 gross, 30s.; or 50 gross, 50s.; carriage paid; usual price 1s. 8d. per gross; samples free. T. W. Robinson Chemist, Hull.

Binocular microscope, by Beck & Beck, cost over 231., quite perfect and equal new, complete with objectives, eyepieces, and accessories, in mahogany case, 131. 10s.; capital set of tooth instruments, 12 forceps, 3 keys, in handbag, price 25s. Hinton, 38 Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

"Medical Hall" fascia, gold ground, richly embossed; this is an exceptional opportunity for any medical hall with a frontage of about 12 or 18 feet; it will be sold a bargain to an immediate purchaser, or would exchange for a side wall case, shop rounds, or counter; dental sbow case, bent glass, showing one set of teeth, with wording "Perfected Dentistry, Painless Operations"; glass tablet 13 in. by 5 in., "Teeth Extracted," gold letters; what offers? Address, Clifton, 60 Queen Street, Ramsgate.

WANTED.

Dispensing scales, as Maw's fig. 7-9; state price and condition. Lawrie, Chemist, Blackpool. Disarticulated skull in good condition, cheap; approval. Marson, Earl Street, Stafford.

A pessary mould; state lowest cash price. Grant, Clevedon.

"Year-Book of Pharmaey," volumes from the commencement. State lowest price to "Yule," 42 Canuou Street, E.C.

Dental gasometer, with face-piece and all attachments complete; must be in perfect condition and cheap. 119/28.

EXTRACT ESSENCE PURE AND PUMILIO

V beg to announce to the Medical Profession, and to Chemists and Druggists, that we have opened a depot at 11 Billiter Square, E.C., for the constant supply of PUMILINE.

STERN'S PUMILINE, after careful analysis by competent authorities, is proved to be the Pure Esence and the Pure Extract of the Pumilio Pines grown on the higher altitudes of the Alps in regions o erpetual snow, and an acknowledged remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Throat and Chest Affections.

PUMILINE is much prescribed by German and Austrian Physicians, and has met with unvaried success. I has also been used in this country by Medical Men with equally good results, and is now freely prescribed.

We have received a large number of letters from Medical Men testifying to the efficacy of our preparatis, of which are the following:—

In Harley Street, Cavendish Square, W., December 9, 1887.

I have much pleasure in stating that I have made use of Olcum Punilionis during the last twenty-five years, and that I consider it a most valuable preparation. It acts as an admirable tonic to the mucous membrane of the air passages in cases of chronic bronchitis and laryngeal catarrh.

The other pine oils are so much better known in this country, that I really found some difficulty in getting chemists to keep the least will be highly satisfactory.

The other pine oils are so much better known in this country, that I really found some difficulty in getting chemists to keep the presults will be highly satisfactory.

results will be highly satisfactory.

MORELL MACKENZIE,

Late Physician to the London Hospital, Consulting Physician to the Throat Hospital, &c., &c.

Ferns, Co. Wexford, Ircland, December 8, 1887.

I found the Pumiline Jujubes a most agreeable and effective remedy in the premonitory stages of sore throat and incipient bronchitis. A few rims of the Pumiline Essence on lump sugar proved very useful, not only in checking the profuse expectoration in many lung affectious, but also roves the fetor and considerably lessens flatus in debilitated subjects. G. GREENE, M.D., Medical Officer of Health, Co. Wexford, &c. &c.

PUMILINE is the only Pure Essence and Extract of Pumilio Pines, which grow in the snow regions of to Alps, and, therefore, it **ALONE** possesses of all other preparations, whether of Sylvestris Abies milionis of lower latitudes, or other species of Pine, the physical and chemical properties which give it the fulty of being administered internally with perfect safety. This, we repeat, is not the case with any other 10 preparation, with the exception of Pinol.

The following reports bear out our statements as to the high qualities and perfect purity of Pumiline:—

Professor Attrield, F.R.S., Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; Author of a Manual of Chemistry, &c.

London, October 14, 1887.

The odoriforous principle of the Pumilio pine, Pinus pumilio, is an essence, essential oil, or volatile hydrocarbon oil. So far it resembles the the other of the plants spleeth is, Ables excelsa, &c. It also has some relations to the well-known turpentine oils yielded by most conferous woods. It ers from them, manifestly, in its peculiarly pleasant fragrance, in other physical properties, and in certain chemical characters.

Of three samples of oil submitted to me by Messrs. Stern, their own "Pumiline, or Pumilio Pine Essence, obtained only from trees growing yet the snow line," had a boiling point scarcely varying more than two or three degrees from 167°C, while "commercial Pumilio oil," and "oil in trees growing below the snow line," contained a considerable proportion of oils boiling much below that temperature. The specific gravities experiments indicate that Stern's Pumiline has been so carefully distilled and rectified as to be almost wholly composed of oue hydrobon oil, instead of a mixture of hydrocarbon oils.

Dr. Sykes writes:—"Having carefully examined your Pumiline, I can predict a large sphere of usefulness for it in the treatment of Gout, rumatism, Throat and Chest Affections, &c., on account of its high quality, purity, and general excellence. I also find it to be a very powerful tiseptic, very effectually arresting decomposition, and wrapourised it acts as a potent disinfectant and deodoriser, quickly destroying asmata, and other off-usive emanations. From its agreeable odour it is found specially valuable and thoroughly efficacious for the sick room."

We must, therefore, point out to Chemists and to the trade generally the essential portance of using Stern's Pumiline in preference to all other pine preparations, as it is e only one obtained from snow-grown Pumilio Pines, with the exception of Pinol.

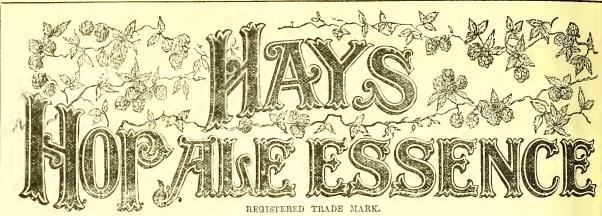
PUMILINE is neither a Patent nor a Secret Preparation.

Owing to the increased demand, the PRICES OF PUMILINE have been reduced as follows:—

 $\frac{1}{6}$ each retail, trade $\frac{15}{-}$ per doz. Jujubes, per box, $\frac{1}{12}$ each retail, trade $\frac{10}{6}$ per doz. oz. Essence, 24/-2/9 Extract, per bott. 1/-Subject to the usual discount. 9/-

pies of other Reports (by Mr. Hehner, &c.), Pamphlet, and Samples of Pumiline Essence, Extract, Jujubes, and a Pneumatic Spray for Deodorising, &c., sent free to Medical Men and to Chemists on application to

i. & G. STERN, 11 Billiter Square, LONDON, E.C.



MANUFACTURE OF THE FINEST AERATED HOP ALE. Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE **ESSENCE**

"Supplies an excellent stomachic, appetising, and agreeable summer drink."

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"A beautiful essence, has a fine Hop Aroma, and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."

The Chemist and Druggist.

ror this Essenee a brilliant future may be anticipated. It possesses characteristics very seldom to be mot with." "For this Essence a bril-

Mineral Water Trade Review.

"For flavour, strength, and real solubility, this Essence leaves nothing to be desired." British & Colonial Drugg ist.



HAY'S HOP ALE

"This is an excellent Non Alcoholie beverage."

The Lanc

"Evolves a delicious arom of Hops."

"It is a Fine Bitte Beer, pouring out with rich creamy head." British & Colonial Druggi

"Possesses the Aromati bouquet and pleasant flavor of the genuine Hop." Mineral Water Trade Revie

"Is a nearer approach t Bass or Allsopp's Ale tha any non-intoxicants prece ing it."

Eastern Morning Ne

[1]

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.

Quantity required, two fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.



FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THE FINEST AERATED HOP ALE.

"Since Mr. HAY, the well-known Manufacturing Chemist, of Hull, surprised the Pharmaceutical world, some ten years since, by the production what, until thon, had been thought an impossibility, viz., a perfectly soluble and transparent ESSENCE OF GINGER, nothing he has de has attracted so much attention in this direction as his latest ESSENCE OF HOPS, which, like his other Essences, is a production unique in itself. The HOP ALE made from this Essence evolves a DELICIOUS AROMA OF HOPS, and supplies that much longeddesideratum of abstainers, 'A Glass of Non-Alcoholic Beer.' We have always felt that teetotallers laboured under a disadvantage that ought not exist, in having no really decent beverage in the place of Wine and Beer. By this Pharmaceutical triumph of Mr. HAY, this difficulty has been of come, and it affords us much pleasure to commend this truly Temperance Drink to the notice of abstainers and non alcoholic abstainers alik -Medical Press.

"Is certainly remarkable for the purity and reality of its results. Made from the choicest hops, and treated in a manner of which Mr. HAY appe to possess the monopoly, this HOP ALE ESSENCE supplies an excellent stomachic, and an agreeable stimulating Summer Drink. HOP ALE produced by this ESSENCE is of a most refreshing and invigorating character, with all the appetising flavour and delicate are of its more intoxicating prototype, which it approximates more closely than any similar preparation we have yet tasted. It may be advantaged taken up as a speciality for which a large consumption may safely be predicted."-Brewers' Journal.

Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HU

TO THE

CEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

OF

REAT BRITAIN.

COLEMAN,
G RGE'S, NORWICH.

St. George's, Middle St., NORWICH, December, 1887.

The Excise Authorities having created a lifficulty as to the sale of Medicated Wie containing a certain percentage of al)hol, we obtained in January last, from th Inland Revenue Authorities, permission to sell our Liebig's Extract of Meat and Mlt Wine, WITH QUININE, without a Vine Licence, and many Chemists not holdin a Wine Licence have sold considerable gantities. In order further to meet the rquirements of the trade, we have introced a Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Vine, NON-Alcoholic, made from the juice the Grape, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Istract of Malt. This also can be SOLD VITHOUT A WINE LICENCE. ders will oblige either direct or through e Wholesale Houses.

Yours obediently,

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED.

B.—The Wine is sold in Bottles, 2/9 and 4/6 each.

Trade prices on application.

P.S.—We are willing to pay the entire cost of a Retail icence (the holder of which can sell any kind of Wines) if assorted order of 12 dozen is sent us of any of our reparations. List on application. Our Liebig's Extract f Meat and Malt Wine WITHOUT QUININE still ommands a very large sale.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS-

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED,

ST. GEORGE'S, NORWICH,
AND 3 NEW LONDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

12½ gals. for £1, Cask free. SPECIAL LINES FOR CASH BUYERS.

WORCESTER SAUCE, YORKSHIRE SAUCE, "BOROUGH" KETCHUP.

BEST VALUE THAT MONEY CAN PURCHASE.

Prices and Samples sent free of all cost by

PETER TYRER, The "Borough" Ketchup & Sauce Maker,
70 LONG LANE, LONDON, S.E.

Samples, with Terms, free on receipt of Business Card.

LATEST DISTINCTION_GOLD MEDAL_HAVRE EXHIBITION, 1887

For all SOUPS, GRAVIES, HASHES, CURRIES, &c., use

EDWARDS' DESICCATED SOUP.

A dry preparation of Beef and Vegetables. Canisters, 1 lb. 1s. 3d.; ½ lb. 8d.; ½ lb. 4½d. OR THE

WHITE VEGETABLE SOUP

A Vegetarian Preparation.

Canisters, 1 lb. 1s. 3d.; ½ lb. 8d.; ½ lb. 4d. Sample Packets 1d. Two, Post Free, 3½d.

Cookery Book gratis and post free. Name this paper

FRED. KING & CO., Limited, 26 WARING STREET, BELFAST, 6 BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, LONDON.

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PELLETIER'S QUININE.

Sulfate de Quinine des trois Cachets, Pelletier, Delondre et Levaillant.

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CHAS. BRUMLEU,

7 Mincing Lane, LONDON, E.C.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA



PERFECT IN PURITY AND UNIFORM IN STRENGTH.

The most efficacious antacid and mild aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

OF ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

MAY, ROBERTS &

CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON,

DDRESS-" FEEDING BOTTLES LONDON." TELEGRAPHIC

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND PATENT MEDICINES OUT OF PRINT PRESENT. CATALOGUE OF

CARRIAGE ON SUNDRIES.—Since 1877 we have allowed 5 per cent. discount on orders for £5 worth of "Sundries" in lieu of Carriage. By this arrangement our Friends are enabled to have enclosures sent with our goods, which they were unable to do when we paid Carriage.

ARE THEREFORE SPARED THEIR EXPENSES NO TRAVELLERS EMPLOYED - BUYERS COMPARE OUR PRICES.

PRICES FEEDING REDUCED FOR BOTTLES.



"Sandringham." Earthenware Tops.



"Sandringham." Mctal Screw Caps.



"Sandringham." Screw Glass Stoppers.



"Colonial." Earthenware or Wood Tops.

Sandringham (1s.) - WHITE, Earthenware Tops — With White Fittings, each in s. box, two brushes ..per doz.
With Black Fittings, each in
box, two brushes ..per doz.
Spare White Fittings
Spare Black Fittings
Spare Black Fittings
Spare Bottles 6 6 3 4 3 10 Sandringham (1s.) - WHITE, Screw Glass Stoppers—
With White Fittings, each in s.
box, two brushes .. per doz. 6
With Black Fittings, each in 6 box, two brashes ..per doz.
Spare White Fittings
Spare Black Fittings
Spare Bottles, 3 10

Sandringham (1s.) — WHITE,
Screw Metal Caps, Nickel plated—
With White Fittings, each in s. d.
box, two brushes . per doz. 7 0
With Black Fittings, each in box, two brushes . per doz. Spare White Fittings ,, Spare Black Fittings Spare Bottles

Sandring ham (2s.) — WHITE, Gill Porcelain Tops— With Black Fittings and Spare Glass Tube, Shield and Teat, each in box, two brushes s. d. Spare Black Fittings per doz. 11 Spare Bottles Spare Bottles

Sandringham (3s.) - WHITE, Gilt Porcelain Tops and Cut Glass With two sets of Brown Fit-

tings, each in box, two s. brushesper doz. 19
Spare Brown Fittings ,, 7 Spare Bottles Colonial (6d.)-GREEN, Boxwood

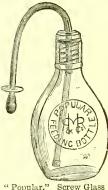
box per doz.
With Black Fittings, each in
box ... per doz.
With White Fittings, 1 dozen in box per doz. Witb Black Fittings, 1 dozen in box.....per doz.
with White instead of

Green Bottles. per doz. 2d. extra Spare White Fittings per doz. 1 4 Spare Black Fittings Spare Green Bottles ,, Spare Wbite Bottles

Colonial (6d.) - GREEN, Screw Glass Stoppers -With White Fittings, each in s. box ... per doz.
With Black Fittings, each in
box ... per doz.
With White Fittings, 1 dozen 9 in box per doz. With Black Fittings, 1 dozen 3 0 in boxper doz. Spare White Fittings ,, 3 3 6

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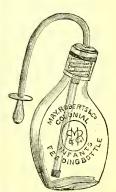
Spare Black Fittings Spare Bottles



" Popular." Screw Glass Stoppers.



"Popular." Earther Wood Tops. Earthenware or



"Colonial." Serew Glass Stopper.

Popular (6d.)—Green, Boxwood or Earthenware Tops—

With White Fittings, each in boxper doz. With Black Fittings, each in boxper doz.
With White Fittings, 1 dozen
in box in boxper doz. With Black Fittings, 1 dozen in boxper doz.
If with White instead of Green Bottles per doz. 2d. extr. Spare White Fittings per doz. 1 Spare Black Fittings ,, 1 Spare Green Bottles Spare White Bottles

Popular (6d.) — GREEN, Screen

With White Fittings, each in boxper doz. With Black Fittings, each in boxper doz.
With White Fittings, 1 dozen in boxper doz.
With Black Fittings, 1 dozen 3 in box per doz. Spare White Fittings ,, Spare Black Fittings Spare Bottles

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With White Fittings, each in box, two brushes..per doz. With Black Fittings, each in box, two brushes..per doz.
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Spare Black Fittings
,, Spare Bottles

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With White Fittings, each in s. hymphes, per doz. 4 box, two brushes..per doz. With Black Fittings, each in box, two brushes. per doz.
Spare White Fittings
Spare Black Fittings
"," Spare Bottles

Colonial (1s.)—WHITE, Earthen ware Tops-

With White Fittings, each in box, two brushes..per doz. With Black Fittings, each in box, two brushes..per doz.
Spare White Fittings
Spare Black Fittings
,, Spare Bottles

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Waters Durrant, Geo. & Co. Ellis (Ruthin) Evans, Sons and Co. Harston and Co.

Hassall and Co. (Citric Acid

Hassall and Co. (Citric Acid Phospho) Hunyadi Janos Idris and Co. Ingram and Royle (Mineral and Vichy, Sauerbrunnen, Carlabad) Jewsbury and Brown
Milla and Co. (Bourne
Tannus Spring Natural Mineral
Water Co.

Howard A. Co. (Auch
Soul, W. II., and Co.
Att ALOIDS

Howard Co. (Auch
Soul, W. II., and Co.
Att ALOIDS

Taylor, T. and F. J. [See GINOUR ALE.]

DITTO PLANT

(See Syphons and Essences.)
Barnett and Foster
Bratby and Hinchliffe
Bush, W. J., and Co. (Foam
Producer, &c.)
Favarger, H.
Gueret Frères
Meadowcroft, W.
Tyler, Hayward, and Co.

AGENCIES ABROAD

ABROAD

Appleby and Halse
Australian Drug Co.
Campbell, N. S., and Co.
Chrlstie, Carlos, J., and Cia
Cocking (Japan)
Evans, Sons and Mason
(Canada)
Felton (Melbourne)
Fougera (New York)
Kempthorne (New York)
Mae Naughten (New York)
Prosser, E., and Co. (Sdny)
Moberts (Paris, &c.)
Rocke (Melbourne)
Sharland & Co. (AucklandN. Z.)
Soul, W. H., and Co.
Stallman and Fulton
ALRALOIDS

Howards and Sons (Cinchona) Smith, T. and H Wink, J. A., and Co. (Lim.)

ALMANACKS

Ford, Shapland and Co. Silverlock, H. Townsend, J. ALMILAJ

Meres, L.

AMMONIA

May and Baker White, A., and Sons

ANALYSIS Rait. G. L., F., C.S.

APPARATUS

Bracher & Co. (Automatlo distilling) Brinjes and Goodwin Gerharat, C. (Chemical)
Hughes, C. (Dissolving Views)
May, Roberts (Water-bath)
Orme (Scientific) Perken, Son and Rayment (Scientific) (Scientific)
Rogers, P. and Co.
nothermel, Paul (Vinegar'
Southall Bros. and Barelay
Wolters, Otto (Balances)

BANDAGES Bole Hall Mill Co.

BATH GLOVES

Maw, Son and Thompson Pattinson, G. Sherlock Bros.

BEESWX & HONEY BOTTLE CAPS

Bowdlea and Co. Kemp, W., and Son Woolley, Sons and Co.

BICARB. SODA

Gasken, Deacon and Co. Howards & Sons May and Baker

BISMUTH. PREP.

Burroughs, Welleome and Co. Ilearon, Squire and Francis Hewlett and Sons Howards and Baler White, A., and Sons White, A., and Sons
BLOOD MIXTURE

Beedzler, J., and Co. Lincoln and Midlaud Counties

BOOKS

BOLKS

Bull, G., and Sons

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Churchil, A. and G.
Dobell, Dr.
Dobell, Dr.
Dobell, Dr.
James, Dr. Prosser
Keene and Ashwell
Lewis, H. K.
Loisctte, Professor
Longmans, Green and Co.
Robinson, G. H.
Southall Bros. & Barelay
Johnsen and Jö
Johnsen and Johnsen and Johnsen and Jö
Johnsen and Jö
Johnsen and Johnsen and Co.

Brushes

Dukas and Co.
Suttonia The Washes

Bull Greening The Brushes

Dukas and Co.
Suttonia The Washes

Bull Greening The Brushes

Dukas and Co.
Suttonia The Washes

Suttonia The Washes

Johnsen Aller Standar

Johnsen Aller Stan

BOTANIC BEER Newball and Mason

Sunt. W. F., and Co.

BOTTLES

BOTTLES

Aire and Calder Bottle Co.
Barrett, R. H.
Barnett and Foster
Bratby and Hinchliffe
Brefit's (Lim.)
Brooks, Ped. (Perfumers)
Curle, J. A.
Dunlop, Mitchell and Co.
(Tubes)
Hearn, E. A., and Co.
Issacs and Co.
Kilner Bros.
Poths
Thompson, Millard and Cr.
Toogood
BOXES

BOXES

Austin and Co. (Cardboard) Irvin and Sellers Self-Opening Tin Box Co.

Dukas and Co. Goodall, H. A., and Co. ("Stands") Sherlock Bros. Sutton, O., and Co. (Tooth)

BUTTER COLR, &c.

Such, W., and Son (Mari-goldine)
Johnsen and Jörgensen
Oldfield, Pattison and Co.
Tomiinson and Hayward

13

TILE.

11

CAMPHOR

Howards and Bons
Keene and Ashwell (Homoo
May and Baker [pathic)
Murray, Sir James (£ 1414)

CAPSULES

Denoual, J. (Medicinal)
Duncan, Flockhart and Co.
(Cascara Sagrada)
Hooper, B., and Co.
Maw, Son and Thompson

CAPSULES (ME-

TALLIC)

Betts and Co. Melln, C. (Machine)

CARMINE Bush, W. J., and Co. Sellers

CATALOGUE

CATALOGUE

Evans, Sons and Co. (Price
Current)
Ingram and Royle (Price List)
Maw, S., Soff and Thompson
(Price Current)
Newbery and Sons
Sanger and Son
Thompson, Millard and Co.
CEMENT

Wilson, Walker and Co. Winklemann and Co. (Liquid Glue)

CHALK PRECIP.

Dunn and Co Levermore, Ang. and Co White, A., and Sons

CHEMICALS

Bramwell, E., and Son
Bush, W., and Co.
Bush, W., and Co.
Dunn and Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Gaskell, Deacon and Co. (Bi
carbonate of Soda)
Howards and Sons (Pharmacentical)
Levermore, Aug., and Co.
May and Baker
Morris, Callard, and Co.
Fetri Bros.

Morris, Callard, and Co.
Petri Bros.
Pronk, Davis and Co.
Stern, G. and G. (Pumiline)
Sumner, R., and Co.
Smith, T. and H., and Co.
Typke and King
White, A., and Sons
Wink, J. A., and Co. (Fine)
Zimmermann A. and M.
CHEST PROTCTRS

Evans, Sons and Co.

Lairitz Maw, Son and Thompson Pattison, G. Wood, V.

CHLORATE OF POTASH

(Compressed Tablets) Burroughs, Wellcome and Co Hooper, B., and Co.

CHLORIDE OF LIME

Government Sanitary Co. National Chemical Co. New Carbolic Sanitary Co., Ld. CHLORODYNE

Blyton-Bage and Co. (Twem-low's) Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. Davenbort (Browne's) Towle. A. P. Wakcham, T., & Co.

CHLOROFORM, &c.

Duncan, Flockhart Macfarlan, J. F. Petri Bros. Smith, T. and H. Zimmermann

CITRIC ACID Hassalls (Phospho)

HYDROCHLOR
Howards and Sons
COCA WINE
Armbrecht, Nelson and Co.
COCOA & CHOCLTE E HYDROCHLOR

Cadbury
De Jong's (Soluble)
Fry (Malted)
Savory and Moore (Cocoa and
Milk)

COD-LIVER OIL

Allen and Hanburys Burgoyne (Pepteleine) Burroughe, Wellcome Hertz & Collingwood(Jensen's) Smith, T. J. Woolley: Sons and Co.

COFFEE

Symington and Co. (Coffee Essence) COLLAPSIBLE

TUBES

Betts and Co. Brooks, H., Peel and Co. COMBS

Goodall, H. A., and Co. Sherlock Bros.

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COMPOSITION ESSENCE

Potter and Clarke

CMPRSSD MDCNS EXTRACT, MEAT

Allen and llanbury's Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. Hooper, B., and Co.

CONCENTRATED

Evans, Sons and Co. Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson Keith, B., and Co. Thompson, H. A., and Son

CONFECTIONERY

Bage, Blyton and Co. Craven and Son Gibson, R. Soden Mineral Pastilles

CORN CURES Maw, Son and Thompson Robinson, B.

COTTON WOOL

Haynes G., & Co. (Absorbent) Robinson and Sons (Absorbent Sanger, J., and Sons

DENTIFRICES

Jewsburyend Brown Newbery and Sons Sutton, O., and Co. Thompson and Capper Woods, W. (Areca No.

DISINFECTANTS

Government Sanltary Co. National Chemical Co. New Carbolic Sanitary Co., Ld. May and Baker (Bromidine) Sanitas Co.

DOG MEDICINES Spratts (Patent)

DRUG & SPICE MERCHANTS

Steinger and Co. DRUGGISTS' SUN.

DRUGGISTS' SUN.

Ayrton and Saunders
Barclay and Sons
Bourne, Johnson and Latimer
Evans, Lescher and Webb
(Hawley's Counter Adjuncts')
Evans, Sons (Savars)
Idris and Co.
Lynch and Co.
Maw, S., Son and Thompson
May, Roberts and Co.
Newbery, F., and Bons
Pattison, Geo.
Sanger and Sons
Schntze and Co.
Sherlock, Bros.
Soul, W. H., and Co.
Thompson, Millard and Co.
Thompson, Millard and Co.
Thompson, W.
Wood, Vincent
DRUMS, CANS. &C.

DRUMS, CANS, &c. Noakes and Co.

DYES

Ayrton and Sannders Pronk, Davis and Co.

EAU DE COLOGNE

Farina. J. M. (Gegenüber) Maria Martin (Nun)

ELECTRIC APPAR

Darton, F., and Co. Orme and Co. Colthurst & Harding (Electric Light Oil)

Elllman. Sons and Co.

Ingram and Son Lynch and Co. Maw, Son and T (Elastic Apparatus) Sanger and Son Thompson

ENGRAVERS

Barker, W., and Son ESSENCES, FRUIT

AND SOLUBLE

AND SOLUBLE
Brathy and Hinchlife
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co.
Buch, W. J., and Co.
Carter, H. W., and Co.
Itay, W.
Idris and Co.
May and Baker
Oldfield, Pattison and Co.
Stevenson and Howell
Typke and King
Vogt, G.
Woolley, Sons and Co.

Bush, W. J. (Lemons.&c.)
Cocking (Japan Peppermint)
Jakson, J., and Co.
May and Baker
Rocke, Tompsitt (Eucalyptns)
Stallman and Fulton
Stevenson and Howell
Todd, A. M.
Vogt, G.
Warrick Brothers
Wright, Layman and Umney

Duncan, Flockhart and Co. (Chloric)

(Chloric)
Howards and Son
May and Baker
Robhins
White, A., and Sone EUCALINUM

Rocke, Tompsitt and Co. (Anti-septic Poultice and Vinegar)

Brand and Co. Coleman and Co. Liebig Co. Liebig's Wine Co. Viking Food and Essence Co.

LIQUORS EXTRACTS, FLUID Barber, C., and Co. Burgoyne, Burbidges Evans, Sons & Co. Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson Hearon, Squire and Francis Oldfield. Pattison and Co. Potter and Clarke

FACE POWDERS

Chubb, J., and Co. (Violet)
FEEDING BOTTS.

Bourne, Johnson and Latimer Hearn, E. A., and Co. Kilner Bros. Maw, Son and Thompson May Roberts and Co. Pocock, Keevil and Co. Savare

Thompson, Millard Toogood, W.

FILTERING Crystal Filter Co.
Doulton and Co.
Dunlop, Mitchell and Co.
Malgnen (Filtre Rapide)
Mawson Swan, and Weddell
Slack & Brownlow
Silicated Crbn Fltr Co.

FLY PAPERS FOAM PRODUCERS

Bush. W. J. and Co. FOOD (Infants & Invalids)

Allen and Hanburys
Benger's Pancreatised
Brand and Co.
Burroughs, Welhome (PeptonHearon, Squ'elloome (PeptonHearon, Squ'elloome

Nestle, H. Savory and Moore Spring and Co. (Kef.) Van Abbott (Diabetic)

FORMULE

FULLER'S EARTH Chubb, J., and Co.

GINGER ALE

Harston and Co. llay, W. (Essence) Mills, R. M.

GLYCERINE

Fink
Martindale, W. (Nitro-Glycerine Tablets)
Price's Candle Co.

PREP. GRANULAR PREP.

Curus and Co. Evans, Sons, and Co. Wright, Layman and Umney

GUTTAPERCHA

Duncan, Flockhart Stevens. P. A. (White

Bayley and Co.

HAIR PREP.

Ayer, H. H. (Recamier)
Bates, F. W. (Frizzetta)
Capper, W. B. (Crinidone)
Chesebrough Mnfg. Co.
Cubley and Preston
French Hygienic Co.

Newball and Mason Potter and Clarke

Butler, McCulloch and Co. Newball & Mason(Ext.of Herbs) Potter and Clarke

Epps and Co.
Keene and Ashwell
Leath and Ross
Thompson and Capper

HOP ALE ESSENCE Hay, W.

HOSPITALS London Homespathic

Duncan, Flockhart and Co. Dunn and Co. Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson Typke and King Yeatman, F. J.

Bewley and Draper Duncan, Flockhart

INHALERS

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. Evans, Sons and Co. Maw, S., Son and Thompson Spirone, The. Co., Lim. Toogood, W.

INSECTICIDES

Sanford Steiner and Co.

KETCHUP Tyrer, P.

LAMPS,LIGHTS,&c. Albo-Carbon Gas Light Clarke, Samuel ("Fairy")

LARD

Ewen. J LEECHES

Fitch and Nottingham Potter and Clarke

LIME JUICE

Feltoe and Sons (Spécialité) Idris and Co. Montserrat (see Evans)

LINSEED

Idris and Co. Kemp. W. and Sons (Crushed) Mumford, G. S. Nell, R. J. Stewart, W., and Co.

LINT

Liverpool Lint Co. Maw. Son and Thompson (Taylor's) Newsome (Snrgeons') Robinson and Sons Seabnry and Johnson

LOZENGES

Allen and Hanburys
Blyton, Bage & Co. (Medicated
Craven, M. A., and Son
Evans, Sons and Co.
Gibson, R. (Manufacturer) Hill and Son Martindale, W. (Nitro-Glyce-rine Tablets) Warrick Brothers

LOOFAHS

May, Roberts and Co. Maw, S., Son and Thompson

MACHINERY Bracher and Co.
Brinjes and Goodwin
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Carter, J. H.,
Melin, C. (Capsuling)
Pindar (Pill)
Sherwin
Werner and Pfleiderer
MAGIC LANTENS

MAGIC LANTRNS

Hughes, C. Perken, Son and Rayment

MAGNESIA

Bishop, A.
Dinneford (Flnid)
Henry, T. and H. (Calcined
Mnrray. Sir James (Finid) MALT EXT., ETC

Allen and Hanburys
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
(Malt Extract "Kepler")
Eckell's
Hearon, Squire and Francis
Hoff, M.,
Liebig's Wine Co.

MENTHOL

MENTHOL
A 1 Menthol Depot, A. W.
Shirley, Proprietor
Banner, E. R.
Cocking and Co.
Hockin Wilson and Co.
Maw, Son and Thompson
Newbery and Son
Shirley
Todd, A. M. (Crystal Oil of
Peppermint)
MARKING INKS
Bather (A and Co. (Crimson)

Barber, G., and Co. (Crimson) Christian, J. Maw, Son and Thompson

HERB BEER EXTS. MEDICINE CHSTS

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. Day, Sou and Hewitt (Veterin.) Day and Sons MERCURIALS

Bush, W., and Co. Howards and Sons May and Baker

METHYLATED SPIRITS Burrough, J.
Harvey, J. & W., and Co.
Jones and Co.
Macnair, J. & D.
Phillips, G., and Co.

METHYLENE Robbins, J., and Co.

MIXING MCHNRY Bracher and Co.
Brierley, W.
Brinjes and Goodwin
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Carter, J. H.
Sherwin, G. E.
Werner and Pfleiderer

MORPHIA Macfarlan, J. F., and Co. 8mith, T. and H. Wink, J. A., and Co.

MUSTARD Banner, E. R. (Oil) Johnson, J. H. and S. (Ess. Oil)

NIGHT LIGHTS, FAIRY LAMPS, &c.

Clarke, 8. OILS, PAINTS, &c. Binghamton Oil Reflaing Oo. Colthurst and Harding Duncan, Watson and Co. (Lubricating) Gregory, W. (Devonshire Olls)

OINTMENT BASES

Bayley's
Binghamton Oll Refining Co.
Binghamton Oll Refining Co.
Burgess, E. (Lion Ointment)
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
(Lanoline)
Chesebrough (Vaseline)
De Pass, E. A., & Oo, (Petrollna)
Grindley (Petroleum Jelly)
Singleton's Eye Ointment

PAINTS [See OILS.] PAPAIN FINKLER

Kuhn, B. PARALDEHYDE

Zimmermann, A. and M. PATENT AGENTS

Horn and Son PATENT MEDCNS.

Horn and Son

PATENT MEDCNS.

Armbrecht, Nelson & Co. (Coca
Wine)

Akinson (Infant Preserv)

Rarclay and Sons (General)

Bayley's (Tablets, &c.)

Beck, A. (Beck's Hop Bitrs)

Beecham (Fills)

Courtis and Co.

Drysdate, J. W., and Co.

Edwards and Son

Evaluater Adjuncts, Coated

Fills, &c.

Fenning's (Powders)

Holloway (Fills and Oint.)

Hop Bitters Co.

Lincoln (Olarke's Mix.)

Lynch and Co.

Newberty and Sons

Fowell, T. (Balsam of Aniseed)

Ratti and Co. (Meuphrosine)

Richter's, Dr. (Pain Expeller)

Roberts (Foreign)

Savars

Singleton's Eye Ointment

Soul, W. H., and Co.

St. Dalmas (Bronchial, &c.)

Swift Specific Co., The

Thompson, Millard and Co.

FANCY SOAPS.

[See EAU DE COLOGNE.]
Atkinson, J., and Co.
Ayer, H., H. and Co.
Biggleston, E. R.
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Chesebrough Manufactring Co.
Coward and Co.
De Pass & Co. (Peach Blossom)
Durrant, Geo.
Ewen (Soans)
Hall's Wood Violet
Greensill, T. S., and Sons
(Mona Bouquet)
Mack, H.
Mann, C. A., and Co.
Maw, Son and Thomson
Newbery and Sons
Patey and Co.
Pear's Soap (Dirty Boy)
Rowland and Son (Various)
Sainsbury, S. (Lav. Water)
Sanger and Sons
Treatt, R. (Okell's Mona)
Whitaker & Grossmith
Woolley, Sons and Co. (Powder)
PEPSINE, & C. FANCY SOAPS.

Woolley, Sons and Co. (Fowder)
PEPSINE, & C.
Burroughs. Wellcoms and Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Keene and Ashwell.
Newbery (Ingluvin)
Savory and Moore (Pepton'sed
Wilk)
Warner and Co. (Ingluvin)
Zimmermann

PEPPERMINT

PEROX. OF HYDE. Dunn and Co. Robbins

PERFUMERY.

Jakson, J., and Co. Todd A. M. (Crystal White Oil of Pep permint)

PHOTOGRAPHIC

Botwright and Grey Howards and Son (Chemicals) Perken, Son and Rayment Marion and Co. May and Baket

EMBROCATION

ENEMAS

ESSENTIAL OILS

ETHER

Bishop., A, and Sons Bush, W., and Co. Curtis and Co. GUMS

Fink (Arabio, &c.) Pronk, Davis and Co.

HÆMORRHOIDS OR PILES

HERBALISTS

HOMEOPATHIC

HONEY Kemp and Son

HYPOPHOSPHITES

MICROSCOPES INK [See MARKING.] Darton, F., and Co. Perken, Son and Bayment

HARM. PREPS. HARM. PREPS.
Allen and Hanburys
Barron. Squire and Co.
Bengers
Baye, and Co.
Burgers, Willows, Francis
Burrougha, Wellcome
Duncan, Floc hart
Evans, Sons and Co.
Fletcher (Lqrs. for Syrnps)
Hearon, Squire and Francis
Hewlett and Sons
Hill and Son
Hooper, B., and Co.
Howards and Sons
Keith (Conc. Tinctures)
Lorimer and Co.
Martindale (Mitroglycerine)

000

E

C

Lorlmer and Co. Martindale (Nitroglycerine) Martindale (Nitroglyc Sellers, J. Sonthall Bros. Typke & King Wink, J. A., and Co. Woolley, Sons Wyleys (Varions)

PILLS (Coated, &c.)

Allen and Hanhurys (Schieffeline) (Pearl Coated)
Barron, Harveys and Co.
Beecham, Thomas

Beecham Thomas
Hearon, Squire and Francis
Heoper, Dr.
McKesson and Robblus Ovoldcapsuled'
Morrison and Co.
Newbery and Sons
Sanger, J. and Sons
Smith, W. F.
Southall, Bros. and Barelay
Warner, W. K. (Coatea)
Wyleys and Co.

PILL MACHINES

McFerran, J. A. Niblett, G. W. Pindar, J. W. Robertson, J., and Co.(Coating) PLASTERS

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. Evans, Sons & Co. (Belladonna, &co.) Lincoln Drug Co. Mather Market Co. Sabury and Johnson Smith, W. F.

PODOPHYLLIN, &c.

Keith, B. and Co. Smith, T. and II. PORCELAIN GDS. Maw, S., Son and Thompson Poths, H., and Co. Toogood (E.c. Pots, reglet.)

PUMILINE Barroughs, Wellcome and Co. Stern, G. and G.

POLISHING

Baumgartner (La Brillantine) Bradley, Bourdas (Albatum) Cardigan Reviver Chanceller and Co. (Stove) Oakey, John, and Sons

PRINTING

Bowers Bros.
Davis, J., and Co.
Facsimile Apparatus
(Cyclostyle:
Ford, Shapland and Co.
Sliverlock, H.
Townsend, J. (Exeter)

QUININE SALTS

Howards and Sons Zimmermann

RENNET

Benger's (Essence of) Johnsen and Jörgensen

SACCHARINE Allen and Hanburys Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.

SALICINE Macfarlan and Co. Smith, T. and H., and Co.

SAUCES, PICKLES Lazenby (Harvey')
Tyrer, P.

SCHOOLS 0 F PHARMACY, HOSPITALS, &c.

City and Guilds of London Institution
Edita burgh Classes
Liverpool School
London Homosopathic and
Medical School
Manchester College
South London School of
Pharmacy Lim.
The School of Pharmacy
Tully, J. School of Pharmacy
Tully, J. School of Pharmacy
Surgical Education School of Pharmacy
Tully, J. School of Pharmacy
Surgical Education Thily, J. Westminster College

SEA SALT The Maldon Crystal Salt Co.

SEALING WAX Stewart, G., and Co.

SEIDLITZ PWDRS.

Chubb, J., and Co. SELTZOGENES

Idris and Co. May, Roberts and Co.

SHAVING

Dukas and Co. (Brushes)
Hovenden (Enxesis)
Lloyd. A. S. (Euxesis)
SHEEP DIP
Grindley and Ca.

SHOP FITTERS Bygrave, J. and W.
Howlett, S.
Maw, Son and Thompson
Natall, E. (Show Cases)
SOAP (SOFT, &c.)

Chiswick Soan Co. De Pass and Co. Pears' Soap Whitaker and Grossmith

SPECTACLES

Botwright and Grey Darton.F., and Co. Raphael and Co

SPICE

Nell, R. J. SPIRIT

Boord and Son
Burrough (Fure & Methyl.)
Harvey, J. W., and Co.
Jones and Mason (Methyl.)
Macnair, J. & D.
Phillips and Co.

SPONGE

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Cresswell Bros.
Cresswell, R., and Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Maw. Son and Thompson
(Sponge Bags)
Peterson, M.
Schutze and Co.
Rhchock Bros. (Sponge Bags)

Austin and Co. (Sprinklers)
Barnett & Foster (The Eclipse
Brooks, Peel (Sprinklers)
Lazenby, E., and Son (Barrett's
Patent)

SURGICAL

Ayrton and Saunders
Bailey, W. H., and Son
De Pass and Co.
Haywood, J. H.
Ingram and Son
Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Marks, A. A. (Artifiel Limbs)
Maw, Son and Thompson
Newsonc, C.
Robinson and Sons
Schutze and Co. Robinson and Sons Schutze and Co. Stephenson and Travls I hompson. Millard and Co. Woolley. Sons and Co. Wood, Vincent

STOVES

Clarke, S., & Co.(Gas Heating) STARCH

Critchley (Glose STROPHANTHUS

Burronghe, Wellcome and Co. SUGAR

SYPHONS Barnett and Foster Durafort Idris and Co.

SYRINGES De Pass and Co. SYRUPS

Fletcher. Fletcher (Llqnore)
Idris and Co.

TEA

Cave, Johnson and Co.
Gt. Tower St. Tea Co.
Heseldine, Wm, and Son
Hobbs Antitannic Infuser Co.
(Tea Infuser)
Kearley and Tonge
Pearse and Wheatley
Sninner and Co.
Walker and Dalrymr e

TEREBENE

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. Hearon, Squire and C

THERMOMETERS

Darton, F., and Co. Goodall, H. A., and Co. Perken, Son and Rayment Schutze, F., & Co. TIN CANISTERS

Noakes, B., and Co.
TOILET REQUISTS

Downing, J. S. (Paper and Fixtures)
Rocke, Tompsitt and Co.
(Toilet Vinegar)

TOOTH PASTE Jewsbury and Brown Sutton, O., and Co. (Block) Woods, M. (Areca)

TRADE MARKS Horn and Son TRUSSES

Colwell, H. M. Haywood, J. H. Lynch and Co. Maw, Son and Thompson Schutze and Co.

TYPE-WRITING

Pollard, A. W. The Universal "Simplex Type-Writer URETHANE

Howards, Sons and Co

VARNISH

Colthurst and Harding Pronk, Davis and Co. VACCINE LYMPH

Association for the Supply of the Pure

VALUERS AND TRNSFR. AGNTS

Orridge and Co. Tomlinson and Sons VERMIN HILLERS

Battle, J. B. Sanford and Son Steiner and Co.

VETERINARY

Corner, R. (Devonshire Oils) Day and Son Day, Son and Hewitt Gregory, W. James, Lieut. James, R. J. (Blister) Spratts (Dogs)

VINEGAR Rothermel (Making)

WHLESLE & EXPT DRUGGISTS

DRUGGIATS
Allen and Hanburys
Barron, Squire and Go.
Burgess, Willows
Burgorne, Burbidges
Bush, W., Son and Co.
Evans, McCulloch and Co.
Evans, Sons and Go.
Evans, Sons and Mason
Harker, Stagg and Morgan
Hearon, Squire and Francis
Hewlett and Son
Hill and Son
Oldfield, Pattison and Co.
Pearson, C. F., and
(Foreign)
Potter and Clarke (American
ac.)

ac.)
Southall Bros. and Barclay
Snmner, R., and Co.
Thompson, Millard and Co.
Thompson, H. A., and Son
Woolley, Jas., Sons and Co.
Wright, Layman and Umney
Wyleys and Co.

WINES AND SPTS

Boord and Son Coleman and Co. Durrant, G. (Orange) Id ris and Co. Ingram and Royle Liebig* Wine Co. Phillips, G., and Co. (Pure Spirits of Wine) Robiuson, B. (Orange)

LL VASES NEWBERY'S O

REGISTERED PATTERNS.

PRICES MATERIALLY REDUCED.



HESELTINE'S

THE PREMIER TEA OF INDIA AND CEYLON, IS THEIR SPECIAL IMPORTATION AND THE PERFECTION OF TEA.

THIS REMARKABLE TEA consists exclusively of the blossom and choicest leaves of the Tea Tree.

THE PREMIER TEA is prepared upon a scientific principle, free from the noxious ingredients used by the Chinese to improve the appearance of the leaf, and is landed as fresh and fragrant in condition in England as when shipped abroad. It has been submitted to the British public upon its merits, and has already secured most distinguished patronage.

The breakfast tables of a discriminating public, from the highest to the lowest, are now being supplied with this invigorating and exhilarating article of diet at a price not in excess of that of inferior quality.

Medical men go so far as to state that there are more cases of confirmed dyspepsia and nervous derangement due to drinking inferior Tea than to any other single cause.

The desire of the Importers of this Tea is to keep the sale of it exclusively in the hands of respectable Chemists, therefore those of them who regard their own interest will at once accept an Agency. It will prove a popular source of profit and an inducement to families to become purchasers of other articles.

The consumption of Indian and Ceylon Tea in the United Kingdom for the past five years has shown an increase of more than Twelve Million Pounds per annum, while for the same period the consumption of China Tea has decreased by nearly that amount. These figures are astounding, and suggest the following

FACTS FOR CONSIDERATION:

That the cause of this increase is traceable to a great extent to a few leading houses who, having satisfied themselves as to the superior merits of Indian and Ceylon Teas,

have brought them prominently before the public and have created a rapidly increasing demand.

That Grocers have not used Indian and Ceylon Teas sufficiently, and are thus allowing their Tea Trade to slip out of their hands.

That Indian and Ceylon Teas are far stronger, therefore more economical in use, than China Tea.

That Indian and Ceylon Teas are always appreciated when properly selected and blended, and a reputation for them is rapidly established and easily retained.

Terms of Agency and samples of the Tea can be had on application.

The Premier Tea of India and Ceylon (a), to retail at 2s. per lb.

This pure and invigorating product was until recently unknown and unattainable in England.

The Premier Tea of India and Ceylon (B), to retail at 1s. 8d. per lb.

This is the second crop of the Premier Tea, gathered from the same plant, minus the blossom, and cured upon the same principle. In consumption for family use it will be found the most economical Tea ever imported into England.

The finest quality of Pure Ceylon Tea, to retail at 2s. 6d. per lb.

Sold in Air-tight Packets only $(\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and 1 lb.), bearing the signature and Trade Mark of the firm, without which none are genuine.

NOTE THE ADDRESS-

WM. HESELTINE & SON,

56 Wilson Street, and 1 & 3 Earl Street, Finsbury,

LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT ALREADY REPRESENTED.

INJUNCTION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, Chancery Division, on the 23rd July, 1887, the case of THE GREAT TOWER STREET TEA COMPANY, Limited, versus LANGFORD & CO., Plymouth, was decided. Mr. Justice Stirling (without calling upon Counsel for the Plaintiffs to reply) gave judgment in favour of The Great Tower Street Tea Company, Limited, and granted a Perpetual Injunction, with costs, restraining the Defendants from packing their Teas in the manner complained of, or in such way as would lead the public to suppose they were the Teas of the Plaintiffs.



Tower Ira

Registered Trade Marks, Nos. 44,027 and 43,992.

THE ABOVE TRADE MARKS APPEAR ON EVERY PACKAGE.

THE GREAT TOWER STREET TEA COMPANY, Limited, is resolved to protect its Agents in every part of the country, and has instructed its solicitors to proceed in the most peremptory manner against all persons infringing upon its rights. This valuable Agency is a certain source of income—the public ask for the Tea, and Chemists will improve their standing by pushing it.

TOWER TEA is a standard quality. It is widely advertised. Absolutely NO RISK to Agents.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE AGENCY for the Sale of Tower Tea will have prompt attention.

THE LONDON BROKEN TEA for retail at 1/8

ASSAM CONGOU, New Season's Whole Leaf Tea ,, 1/8

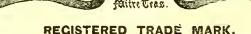
THE LONDON TWO-SHILLING TEA , 2/0

THE GREAT TOWER STREET TEA CO., LD.

3 JEWRY STREET, LONDON, E.C.



SOUARE. & STEAMES SHEACE



REQUEST. UNIVERSAL VALUABLE AGENCY.

The Mitre "Broken Leaf" Tea-

To Retail at

The Mitre "Thrift" (Whole Leaf) Tea -

The Mitre "Kee-mun" Mixture-

Wrapped for the Trade in 4-15., 2-16., and 1-16. Parcels.

Framed Show Cards, Enamelled Iron Tablets, Posters, Window Transfer, and Handbills, with Agent's Name on, supplied free. Newspaper and Rallway Station Advertisements to suit the requirements of Agents. Applications for Agencies where unrepresented will receive prompt attention. Current and Pamphlet, with Terms, post free.

KEARLEY & TONGE, MITTE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

SPRING BLOSSOM CEYLON TEA.

FRAGRANT AS THE FLOWERS OF SPRING.

IMMENSE SALE!!!

VOVEL & ATTRACTIVE PACKAGES SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR CHEMISTS.

To Sell Retail at 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. per lb.

AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

Samples and Specimen Package Free, on receipt of trade card, with Terms.

No. 1 2/7 per 1b.

No. 2 ... 2/- ,,

No. 3 ... 1/7 ,,

No. 3 in \(\frac{1}{4}\)-lb. packages, 1/8

per lb.



To Sell Retail at 3/- per lb.

'o ", " 2/6 "

To ,, ,, 2/- ,

Less one halfpenny per lb. on above prices for cash.

Carriage paid and cases free.

SHOWCARDS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, &c., IN EVERY PACKAGE.

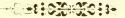
CAVE, JOHNSON & CO.

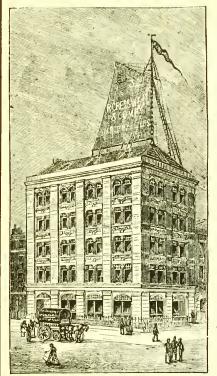
WHOLESALE TEA AND COFFEE DEALERS AND PRACTICAL TEA BLENDERS, 8 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BLENDED WAREHOUSES, 1 FENCHURCH AVENUE, E.C.

b

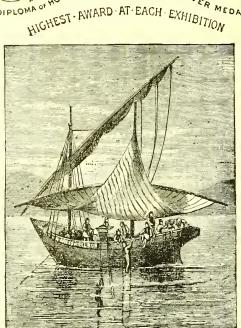
SPONGES







Received the
Highest Award
at the Adelaide
Exhibition,
1887.



TERDAM 1883

Received the
Highest Award
at the Adelaide
Exhibition,
1887.

R. CRESSWELL & CO., LIM

32 RED LION SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

MR. R. CRESSWELL, Managing Director.

TRADE MARK

This Business was established in **1850** by Mr. R. CRESSWELL, and has no connection with a youn firm just commenced business, trading under a similar name in the same square, and advertising is a form calculated to lead buyers to suppose that they are the well-known firm of R. CRESSWELL & CO

R. CRESSWELL & CO., LIM., can supply Sponges of every quality YIELDING 15°,
BETTER VALUE than those offered by other firms.

We have had OUR OWN STAFF on the Mediterranean and Bahama Fisheries for the last 30 YEARS, and fear NO COMPETITION.

SPECIAL LINES NOW ON SHOW SUITABLE FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST POSTED ON APPLICATION.

PLEASE TO NOTE STYLE AND ADDRESS:

R. CRESSWELL & CO., LIMITED,

32 RED LION SQUARE, LONDON, W.C ESTABLISHED 1850.

BEAUTIFUL AND ATTRACTIVE

PHARMACEUTICAL NOVELTIES.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

TRADE "TABLOIDS" "TABLETS" MARKS AND

$\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{I}$ OMPRES

Now offered at prices which make them the MOST PROFITABLE LINE OF COMPRESSED GOODS in the market

ade "TABLETS" & "TABLOIDS" Marks.

OF COMPRESSED

HLORATE of POTASH

ese were introduced into this country by us at very eat expense. They have met with constantly ineasing favour among Medical Men, Singers, and Public eakers, so that they are now a staple article with Frade. Supplied in Metal Boxes at 4/ per doz.; Oval Bottles, 4/6 doz.

Trade generally prefer to supply our Compressed goods, as they acknowledge that the demand has been

created by our efforts.

TABLOIDS CASCARA SAGRADA,

Each containing 2 grains of the dry Extract.

This is now generally considered the most convenient form for administration of this valuable Tonic Aperient Drug, which has never been presented before so compactly. The taste is covered by a thin and soluble coating. Cascara is now the favourite prescription of the profession in chronic constipation.

"TABLETS" Compressed Chloride of Ammonium

These glossy white discs are composed of the pure drug only. If held in the middle of the tongue and dissolved they are not dis-Drugs UALITY agreeable to many, and OF THE have been found effective in curing the IRST IMPORTmost intract-NCE. The best is able one too good, and oughs.

OOR DRUGS ARE DEAR T ANY PRICE. A good rticle at a reasonable rice is the best for

he CONSUMER, the HEMIST, and TABLOIDS" he MANU-

ACTURER.

Compressed Antipyrine

Are pronounced the most convenient and elegant form for using this valuable drug, which is now much prescribed for lowering temperature and for the relief of pain.

ABLETO. COMPRESSED CHLORATE of POTASH with BORAX. PAIRS EXACT A single Tablet to be slowly dis-solved in the Mouth, to remove Huskiness or Hoarseness. BURROUCHS WELLCOME & C Snow Hill Buildings

"TABLETS" COMPRESSED SODA-MINT.

These were introduced by us, and are rapidly increasing in sale and popularity. They are made from the best Bi-Carbonate of Soda, fresh Ammon.

"TABLOIDS"

THE

Carb., and fluest Mitcham Oil of Peppermiut.

Manganese

(1 and 2) Di-Oxide

Are found to possess all the valuable properties of Permanganate of Potash for internal use, and are entirely devoid of offensive features. Chemists will do a favour to medi-"TABLETS" cal friends by bring-Compressed ing these also under their notice.

Doyer's Powder

(5 grains each). This drug, which is so offensive to many patients in powder, is quite unobjectionable in this form, and possesses the advantage of being very soluble.

RADE "TABLETS" & "TABLOIDS" MARKS.

COMPRISING

Bismuth, 5 gr. Cathartic Comp. U.S.P. Laxative Vegetable

Nitro Glycerine Potash Bicarb. Soda Bicarb.

Potash Nitrate

Peptonic Potash Permanganate Potassium Iodide

&c , &c., &c.

Saccharine Tabloids.

The most convenient and elegant form of Saccharine.

Supplied in and in Oval Bottles,

Tubes, 6d., 1/, 2/6 retail.

TRADE "TABLETS" & "TABLOIDS" MARKS.

OF COMPRESSED

Quinine (Soluble Sulphate)

Quinine and Iron

Quinine, Iron, and Strychnia Rhei Compounds

Rhei and Soda Rhei and Magnesia

Rhei Pulv. Soda Salioylate Strophanthus

> Urethane Voice

EVERY CHEMIST WILL FIND IT A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT to place where the Profession may inspect them at least one box containing a dozen assorted of the above goods, which are now supplied in oval bottles, like the Chlorate of Potash and Borax, in boxes of one dozen assorted at 7/6, and containing the following selection:—Pepsin, Quinine, 2 gr, Potash Chlor., Soda Bicarb., Laxative Veg., Voice Caseara Sagrada, Peptonie, Potash Bicarb., Ammon. Chlor., Soda Mint, Dover's Powder, which constitutes a Family Medicine Chest, useful for the Physician to prescribe from in emergencies. Our goods are preferred to any other both by the Medical Profession and public, and all first-class Chemists, on account of the perfection of their manufacture and the style in which they are put up. They may be obtained of all Wholesale Dealers. For Prices see THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, pages 117 to 133.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO, Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, LONDON.

MENTHOL PLASTER

SPECIAL OFFER TO CHEMISTS.

To any non-cutting Chemists who have 1 doz. of these Plasters in stock, or who inform us of their having ordered this quantity, we will send 1,000 Circulars or Japanese Picture Cards, bearing Chemist's name and address, for distribution.

Menthol Plaster is spoken of in the highest terms by the profession generally, and is perhaps unequalled for the speedy

relief of pain.

The Menthol Plaster is purely medicinal, and affords physicians a perfect means of maintaining the continuous action of one of the most valuable remedies in the Pharmacopæia. Chronic painful affections otherwise only relieved for short

of one of the most valuable remedies in the Pharmacopæia. Chronic painful affections otherwise only relieved for short intervals are by this Plaster kept permanently free from pain.

Whenever for any cases a Plaster is required or when a pain is obstinate and hard to relieve the Monthal Plaster will be the relieve the most ball the relieve the relieve the most ball the relieve the most ball the relieve the most ball the relieve the relieve the most ball the relieve the relieve the most ball the relieve the relieve

Whenever for any cause a Plaster is required, or when a pain is obstinate and hard to relieve, the Menthol Plaster will afford a grateful relief by a continuous medication that is hardly obtainable by any other means.

Price, 7/9 per doz., or 3 doz. at 7/6. Retail price, $1/1\frac{1}{2}$. In 1-yard rolls, 42/- per doz.

THE NATIONAL PLASTER COMPANY, 67 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Bulk Oil in Barrels and Winchesters.

JENSEN'S COD LIVER OIL,

ICEBERG BRAND, in Bottles, 1/, 2/, 3/6, and 6/6.

Made at the Company's own Factory in BRETTESNES, LOFODEN ISLANDS, NORWAY, the largest and the best equipped Factory in the World. All the Oil made by Jensen is passed through a refrigerating chamber, and is guaranteed to keep bright and clear with 7 or 8 degrees of frost. Bulk deliveries can be made in Bergen, Hamburg, or London.

HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD, 101 Leadenhall Street, LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents and Bottlers for Jensen's Cod Liver Oil (Iceberg Brand).

Kearon, Squire & Francis,



WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

Established at 95 Bishopsgate Street 1714.

Specialities of the "Heron" Brand.

Belfast Ginger Essence.

Lemon Flavour.

Lime Juice Cordial.

Sol. Ess. Capsicine.

Sol. Ess. Lemon.

Sol. Ess. Ginger (Jamaica).

Cucumber Essence.

Cucumber Cream.

Cucumber Pomade.

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS IN VACUO.

5 COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.



ESTABLISHED 1859,

€RINCIPAL OFFICE, 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NORMANBY CHAMBERS, MELBOURNE.

Published every Saturday.

Subscription 10s. per year, payable in advance; commencing from any date.

Post free to every country in the world. Single copies, 4d. each.

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POST-CARD COMPETITION, 1888.

No. 1

We recommence these competitions, and shall announce one for each month during the year. One guinea is offered this month for the best parody on Shakespeare's lines on the seven ages of man, commencing "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players." The parody must be applied to pharmaceutical pursuits, must be written on a post-card, and must reach us before the end of January. All subscribers, their families, and employés are eligible to compete.

Poisoning Cases. — At Tamworth on December 28, a young woman drank a solution of oxalie acid in mistake for lemonade. Dr. Faussett applied the stomach-pump, thus taking her out of danger. - At the Mansion House on December 30, Eliza Williams, a servant girl, was charged with attempting to commit suicide with paraffin oil. The oil made Eliza very ill, but a doctor cured her. The prison chaplain continued the treatment in another direction, and when Eliza eame before the magistrate she was quite repentant.-Last Saturday Mrs. West, twenty-four, the wife of a groom, after a quarrel with her husband, sent her eldest girl (six years) to the shop of Mr. Finney, chemist and druggist, Brigg Market Place, with a note for six pennyworth (1 2 oz.) of laudanum, which she obtained, and afterwards administered all but 1 drachm of it to herself and two of her children (four years, and fifteen months). Medical assistance was called, when the lot were found uneonseious, and under the treatment Mrs. West and the older child recovered quickly .- At Derby, on Monday, Emma Gilbert, in eonsequence of a love disappointment, swallowed sufficient laudanum and carbolic acid to cause death. She had previously tried to drown herself, but her courage failed her.—Mrs. Emma Wyndham, aged 46, widow of a licensed victualler, poisoned horself of North fact this work. poisoned herself at Northfleet this week by takin; a quantity of phosphorus. She had been drinking heavily lately, and was in low spirits in consequence.

SOME DRUGGISTS' SPECIALITIES.

ONE necessary equipment to the young (or old) pharmaeist who would wrest in his own four walls the golden guineas from Fortune's purse is a set of formulæ. Week by week, if space permits, we hope to fill this column with original formulæ and selected recipes for all kinds of articles which the chemist and druggist may put up and profitably sell. We invite contributions to this column from our subscribers, this being a sure way of exchanging ideas and gaining fresh experience.

The almost invariable desire of a chemist's heart—especially in suburban and select neighbourhoods—is to introduce a nice perfume, and the following, in celebrity in the Mid-

lands, is elegant and distinctive:-

____ Bouquet.

Ess. jasmin	 			 Biv.
Otto of rose	 			 3iss.
Ess. bergam.	 			 3iv.
", vanillæ	 			 Зij.
" mosch.	 		• •	Зi j.
., violet	 	• •		3ij.
Sp. vini rect.	 			 3xvj.

Mix essences and oil; let stind for fourteen days; add the S.V.R., and filter.

Ess. White Rose,

which will bear comparison with that of any of the celebrated makers, may be made thus:—

Ott	o of rose		 	 	3vis
Sp.	vini rect.		 	 	ξlx.
Es	s. violet		 	 	3xx
:9	jasmin		 	 	3 ∇.
	patchoul	i	 	 	Bir.

М.

Let stand a few days in a warm place.

Most ehemists find a difficulty with their

Tooth-paste,

and the following, which under no circumstances has fermented, will be useful:—

Sarg's liquid gl	yeeri	ne soa;	p		 žzij.
Animal soap					 5ss.
Acid, salicylic					 3 ×8.
felt together, and	add i	n a ho	tmort	ar –	
Cretæ precip.					 3xxvj.
Sol. carminæ					 q.s.
Ol coultherise					 mxiv.

This will require some beating together, but the consistence will be "just the thing" when the operation is finished.

Pending the time when the pharmaeist is to become the public analyst, he will continue to vend the inspiriting smelling-bottle, and may like this form for—

Volatile Essence for Smelling-bottles.

Alcohol, ammor	niat.	 	 	3j.
Ol. lavand.		 	 	$M \times \Delta$.
Ess. moseh.		 	 	mxv.
"berg		 	 	η viij.
Ol. caryoph.		 	 	ηįij.
,, cinnam.		 	 	
Liq. am. fort.		 	 • •	īss,
see.				

Cholera Mixture.

A mixture which has accomplished wonders in the writer's hands is this:—

Acid. tannici		 		3j.
Æth. chlor. (1 in 10)		 		
Ac. sulph. dil		 • •		3iss.
Tinet. zingib		 		5iij.
Aq. menth. pip. ad	• •	 • •	• •	3viij

М.

One-sixth every two or three hours.

Metropolitan Reports.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS.—The meeting of the governors of these schools was held last week. The annual report showed that during the year ending Sept. 30 last the income was 11.577l. 14s. $10\frac{1}{2}d.$, as compared with 12.693l. 3s. 2d. in the previous year, or a decrease of 1,115l. 8s. $3\frac{1}{6}d.$

ARISTOCRATIC SHOPKEEPING. - It is announced that Lady Augustus Loftus, the wife of the former British ambassador at St. Petersburg, together with some other ladies, contemplates commencing business as perfumers. The perfumery to be sold at the establishment will be prepared from family recipes that have been collected in the records of several old English families.

TRADE CHANGES.—Mr. W. F. Evelyn has disposed of his business in the Camberwell Road to Mr. J. Bainbridge, late of Hastings. Mr. R. Banbury has purchased the business of Mr. F. W. Sandy, at 390 Walworth Road, S. E. Mr. R. Poyser, of Clapham Junction, has disposed of his business to Mr. W. C. Collen, late of Torquay. These transfers were effected through the agency of Messrs. Berdoc & Co.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.— We understand that among the items which are to be in the programme of this association for the ensuing quarter are a paper by Mr. Joseph Ince on "Mixtures and Lotions," and one by Mr. Pearson Luff, M.B., B.Sc., &c., on "Ptomaines." During the present month there will be a discussion on apprenticeship in pharmacy. The dinner has been arranged for the first Thursday in March.

BAD COMPANY.—Arthur Simcock, a chemist's assistant, of Willesden, had been drinking one night last week along with John Sweeney, a labourer, and others, and afterwards Sweeney with three other men knocked Simcock down, kicked him, and stole 4s. 3d. from him. This was Simcock's story before the magistrate, but Sweeney denied that he had had any hand in the robbery, and accused the prosecutor of being the associate of thieves himself. This also was denied, and Sweeney was remanded.

Entertainments.—The employés in the firm of Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, of Bartholomew Close, held their third social gathering in the school-room, Aldersgate Street, E.C. There was a good attendance, and a very interesting programme of vocal and instrumental music, interspersed with recitations, was got through. Miss Peters, Miss Tooling, Miss Cornfield, Miss Acres, Miss Amy Boulter, Miss Ada King, and Miss O'Brien gave valuable assistance, the other performers being Messrs. Hutchinson, Rugdale, Leslie, Owen, and Prance.—The employés and friends of Henry Lamplough (Limited) held their annual supper at 113 Holborn, on January 3. Proceedings commenced at 8.30, and the party did full justice to an excellent repast, and afterwards the company listened to a varied programme of music and recitations.

DEATH FROM SULPHURIC ACID.—Mr. Wynne Baxter held an inquest last Saturday as to the cause of the death of Jabez King, fifty-five, of 30 Powis Road. The deceased had for many years been foremau in a gas-works, receiving 200%. a year, but latterly had been reduced to working at cokeloading, and this affected his mind and on the previous Tuesday he was scriously ill. A doctor was called and found King suffering from sulphuric-acid poisoning, from the effects of which he died in a few hours. It transpired that he kept sulphuric acid for use in an electric machine which he had constructed to counteract the effects of rheumatism. Verdict accordingly.

AN EXCITABLE DRUGGIST'S PORTER. — At the Mansion House last week William H. Bennett, a druggist's porter, was charged with assaulting his brother-in-law, F. T. Davey. It appears that a day or two before Davey had been summoned to the Mansion House for neglecting his wife and children, but was discharged, and on coming out of the court Bennett gave him a black eye and other disfigurement. Bennett now told Sir A. Lusk that he had had to keep Davey's wife and family, but he was sorry that his anger had got the better of him. The magistrate inflicted a small fine.

THEFT FROM WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.—Thomas Wilton Keene, twenty-nine, a packer, was charged before Mr. Alderman Whitehead last week with stealing a cash-box containing 11/. 15s. from his employers, Messrs. Gale & Co., wholesale druggists, 15 Bouverie Street, with whom he had been engaged for three months as a packer, at a salary of 23s. per week. The prisoner's statement was that a man had entered the warehouse and knocked him down while he was taking charge of the door. He was stunned by the blow, and when he recovered he found that the cash-box had been stolen from one of the desks. It was found on inquiry, however, that the prisoner had been making extensive purchases of furniture, and he now confessed the theft and asked for mercy. Mr. Alderman Whitehead sentenced him to two months' hard labour, and ordered the furniture bought with the proceeds of the robbery to be given up to Messrs, Gale.

THE MEDICAL ACT. - The Medical Alliance prosecuted Walter Phillips, of 5 St. Mark's Square, Dalston, at Worship Street Police Court on December 30, charging him with having used a title implying that he was registered as a surgical practitioner under the Medical Act of 1858. The defendant had advertised in the Jewish Chronicle describing himself as a "surgeon mohel." The advertisement said that the defendant had received his "diploma" in 1868, and that "circumcisions and surgical cases" were attended. This advertisement was the misrepresentation complained of. "Mohel" is a Hebrew name signifying a person who performs the operation of circumcision. Mr. Bushby said he saw nothing in the advertisement that would lead one to a bona fide belief that the defendant was a registered practitioner. Therefore the summons would be dismissed. The defendant asked for costs, but Mr. Bushby declined to grant any, saying that the defendant had brought himself so near the provisions of the Act that the society were justified in the course they had

SUICIDE OF A DOCTOR'S WIFE.—Mr. G. P. Wyatt held an inquest on December 30 concerning the death of Mrs. Mary Stirling, aged forty-one years, wife of Dr. Charles Stirling, of 159 Grange Road, Bermondsey. Dr. Stirling deposed that his wife had suffered from intemperate habits for years. On Tuesday, December 27, she was very dull and low-spirited, but did not appear to have been drinking. Just before midnight he retired to the bedroom, leaving his wife in the drawing-room. After a few minutes he heard a stumbling noise, and on going to the landing he found her standing at the top of the stairs apparently very ill. He immediate'y sent for Dr. Marshall, who found her to be suffering from prussic-acid poisoning. Dr. Stirling had been unable to detect the odour owing to having a cold. Remedies were applied, but were of no avail. A prussic-acid bottle was afterwards found on the table. The deceased had been in an asylum five years ago. Drs. Marshall and Mills and other witnesses corroborated Dr. Stirling's evidence, and a verdict was returned in accordance therewith.

Probincial Reports.

Items of news, and newspapers containing matters of interest to the trade, sent to the Editor, will much oblige.

BATH.

The Fruits of Pharmacy.—A gentleman of the name of Parkinson made the acquaintance of the magistrates on Friday, December 30, in consequence of some business transactions which he has had with local tradesmen. The way that he does business was illustrated by the evidence of Mr. J. H. Marsh, chemist, 6 Milson Street. Mr. Marsh said that on December 23 prisoner came to his shop and asked that a prescription might be dispensed and sent to Reynold's Railway Hotel, which was accordingly done. He called again on December 24, in the evening, and said he wanted a few articles amounting in value to a few shillings. While selecting there, he remarked that he was personally known to the Revs. J. Dunn and E. Handley, with whom he had formerly been at school. Having chosen these things, he said, "I

ve an account at Tugwell's, and if you can give me cash a cheque I'll pay for what I had yesterday and the mixte that I have now bought." He took a cheque-book out of pocket and said, "To whom shall I make it payable?" d Mr. Marsh replied, "Steele & Marsh." The change nounted to over half a sovereign, and as Parkinson apared to be what he said he was, he got the change isoner was remanded on bail in two sureties of 100%. each.

BIRMINGHAM.

POISONED BY VERMIN-KILLER.—On Monday night John mks, aged forty-seven years, working in Oldbury, committed nicide with two-pennyworth of vermin-killer.

MIDLAND COUNTIES CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION. — The nonthly meeting was held in the Grand Hotel last week, ne proceedings being entirely of a convivial character. ongs, recitations, and musical selections were given, and the vening was spent in the most enjoyable manner.

The Mason College.—The session at the Mason Science college has just come to a conclusion. The chemistry section as been exceptionally successful; students re-commence heir work in this department on Tuesday next, when the ubject to be considered will be the "Chemistry of lluminants."

THE CHEMISTS' BALL promises to be of the most succesul character. The hall will be decorated on an elaborate cale by Messrs. Chamberlain, King & Jones, assisted by Hans Niemand, of the Edgbaston Nurseries. In the early part of the evening there will be a promenade concert, to be followed by the dancing.

NEURALGIA AND ITS RESULTS.—At the Worcestershire Quarter Sessions on Tuesday, Charles Cox Davies, thirty-seven, a chemist's assistant, was indicted for breaking into the dwelling-house of Mary Ann Burlingham and stealing two pints of stout, a pint and a half of ale, and half a pound of mutton. We previously reported the circumstances of the case. The defence was that the prisoner was suffering so acutely from neuralgia that he did not know what he was doing when he entered the house. The charge was not pressed, and the prisoner was acquitted.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES FROM CHEMISTS.—The Oldbury magistrates had before them on Monday a case in which Ellen Rhodes, twenty-one, packer; Vina Rhodes, fifty-four; and Jane Rhodes, sixty, all of Churchbridge, were charged with having stolen at various times a large quantity of patent medicines, sweets, and other articles to the value of 71.9s., belonging to Henry Parish & Son, wholesale chemists and drysalters of Birmingham Street, Oldbury. There was a turther charge against Jane Rhodes and Vina Rhodes of having received the goods knowing them to have been stolen. The prosecuting solicitor (Mr. S. H. Forrest) explained that the young female prisoner had been in the employ of the prosecutor for about five and a half years and every conti lence was placed in her. It was a strange circumstance, nowever, that although the elder prisoners, who were her parents, kept ashop they had never dealt with Messrs. Parish in a single instance. Evidence was then given, from which it appeared that James Ward, of Halesowen Street, Oldbury, some three or four months ago, had his suspicions aroused in consequence of noticing Ellen Rhodes' pockets very bulky, and something under her shawl, when leaving her masters shop in the evenings. He watched her movements and communicated with the prosecutors. The latter informed the police, and Police-sergeant Stanton searched the prisoners' house, at Churchbridge. He there found a number of articles which Mr. Parish, jun., identified as his or his father's property. When the three were charged with the robbery the male prisoner pleaded that he knew nothing about it, but his wife and daughter did not reply. Prisoners were all committed for trial.

BRENTWOOD.

Is Yeast A Food?—At the local police court on December 29, a corn merchant was summoned for selling a pound of French yeast which was found by the county analyst to contain 45 per cent. of starch. Mr. Jones, who appeared for the defence, contended that yeast was not food

at all; and, further, that it could not be formed into an article of commerce unless it was mixed with starch or some such compound to give it consistency and shape, and such mixing was lot an offence under the Act. The chairman said it had not been shown that the admixture was necessary, and he knew that yeast as hard as a brick was made at the Romford Brewery by the ton. The defendant was fined 10s. and costs, but Mr. Jones said they would take the case to a superior court.

CHICHESTER.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY ON THE WAR PATH.—An agent of the company paid Chichester a visit in the Christmas week, the result being that several chemists have received letters demanding payment of fees, in default of which legal proceedings are threatened. One firm has a claim of 3/. 10s. made upon them, and two chemists a smaller sum of 6s. 8d. for law charges.

COLNE (LANCASHIRE).

SPIRIT OF NITROUS ETHER.—Mr. William Brown, a well-known chemist, carrying on business at Brierfield, appeared at the Colne Police Court on Wednesday, December 28, in answer to a summons charging him with selling spirit of nitrous ether two-fifths of the full strength, and less than three-fifths of the minimum strength. A fine of 20s. and costs was imposed.

CORK.

ADULTERATED SNUFF.—The magistrates here decided a case last week (December 30) which was of some importance. The charge was one brought by the supervisor of Inland Revenue against James Mahony for selling snuff containing a larger percentage of alkaline salts than the maximum allowed under the Act of 1878. A chemist from Somerset House proved that the snuff contained 32.07 of salts. The magistrates imposed the mitigated penalty of 121.10s. in each of two cases, recommending that it be further reduced.

DR. TANNER AND THE CHEMIST.—A correspondent who was an eyewitness of the scene which we quoted from the Times correspondent last week informs us that the incident occurred in the shop of Mr. R. Sunner, pharmaceutical chemist, of 31 Patrick Street, and gives us a more correct version of the affair. It appears that Mr. John O'Brien, the mayor of the city, along with another Nationalist, entered the shop one afternoon a few weeks ago, and handed a placard, on which was printed "Cork Herald, Examiner, Nation, and United Ireland sold here," to an assistant, saying, "Place these in your window; you need not keep the papers, only let the authorities see our determination." Sunner was standing at the further end of the counter, and, hearing the conversation, hurried up and, calling the mayor back, said: "Hey! here's your paper, take it with you," and, rolling it into a ball, flung it at the mayor. The same evening Dr. Tanner called and asked another assistant if he could see Mr. Sunner, but was informed by the assistant that Mr. Sunner was out. Dr. Tanner: "Tell him I am awfully sorry, very sorry indeed, to hear how he has treated the mayor by throwing the placard at him; a direct insult. We did not ask Mr. Sunner to sell the papers, neither did we press him in any way, but simply asked if he would help thus in furthering our noble cause, for we expected that he as a friend would assist us as much as possible to see justice done to the dear old country. This assistance I expect from my Protestant as well as Catholic friends. I am very sorry, tell him, that after such conduct I cannot see my way to continue my account here. Let him send it early to-morrow morning, and I will not trouble him again." Lady Customer: "Oh, doctor! don't go boycotting." Dr. Tanner: "No, madam, I never boycott until I am boycotted. See how they treat me and my friends here; yet I am perfectly cool." Then, addressing the assistant, he said: "What would be the result if such a thing was done to an English mayor. You would not dare do it." Assistant: "Well, Dr. Tanner, neither in England nor Scotland would a mayor or doctor have the presumption to try such a thing with a shopkeeper or any other person. We shall send your account to-morrow morning." The doctor, after some more remarks, retired.

GLOSSOP.

A Coroner on Patent Medicines.—Mr. R. G. Meggison held an inquest last week regarding the death of the infant child of George Walton, a professional cricketer. The child had suffered from cold, to relieve which its mother gave it a small quantity of pectoral syrup, which was purchased twelve months ago. After this it seemed to get better, but on Christmas morning the mother noticed something strange about the child, and found it to be dead. The Coroner, in summing up, referring to patent medicines of the description which had been given to the deceased, said that the number of cases of death which had been traced by medical men to "quack medicines" of that description was quite alarming. Many of the medicines contained large quantities of laudanum, and this could not be too well known. In many instances half a teaspoonful of the stuff was sufficient to cause the death of a child. There were more deaths of infants attributable to quack medicines than to any other cause. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

KING'S LYNN.

MEETING COMPETITION.—Like many other towns in the East of England, chemists in this town have at last had to face the competitiou in patent medicines and proprietary articles, a firm of grocers having added the patent-medicine trade to their present business, filled their shop windows, and ticketed the medicines at prices a shade over cost. The chemists decided at once to come down in prices, and all the leading articles are now being sold at 9d. and $9\frac{1}{2}d$.

LEEDS.

AMENITIES OF ITINERANT MEDICINE-MEN.—At the local court last week, Henry Waddington, patent-medicine vendor, George Street, was charged by Solomon Hoskins, electrician, 8 Crown Point Road, with committing an assault, and Waddington brought a similar charge against Hoskins. Both men had been following their callings on Penny Hill, Hunslet, when they began to quarrel. Waddington damaged the electric appliances, and Hoskins damaged Waddington's character. Result, fines of 5s. each, and both were bound over in 10s. each to keep the peace.

MANCHESTER.

AN HONOUR FOR A MANCHESTER PHYSICIAN.—Professor J. C. Cullingworth has been offered and has accepted the post of obstetric physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Removing Stains. — Last week a lad named George Thornton, fourteen, employed by Mr. Stoddart, chemist, Sunderland, was in the act of erasing some stains of paint from his trousers by means of benzine, when by some means or other his nether garments became ignited, and he rushed out of the shop into the street covered with flames, which were quickly extinguished by the judicious use of coats and sacks. Thornton was severely burnt, and had to be taken to the infirmary.

LAUDANUM · POISONING. — On Friday, December 30, Alexander Thomas Thompson, fifty-six, sent his daughter, fourteen, and his son, eight, to four different chemists for twopennyworth of laudanum at each place, and afterwards drank the whole at a draught. Medical assistance was called, but the stomach-pump and other remedies were of no avail. Thompson never regained consciousness, and died in the afternoon.

THEFT OF PILLS.—At the Police Court, on December 31, John Surtees was charged with stealing forty-eight boxes of Beecham's pills, the property of the Wholesale Co-operative Society, Newcastle, where he was employed. It was stated that he had offered the pills to Mr. Arthur Taylor, manager for Mr. Roberts, New Bridge Street, at 6s. per dozen, and in consequence of this the police were informed about the matter. Prisoner was remanded.

NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM HONEY FAIR.—The honey fair promoted by the Notts Beekeepers' Association, which was allowed to lapse last year, was revived towards the end of last month, and proved fairly successful, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton being staged. The silver medal of the British Beekeepers' Association was awarded to Mr. W. Silver, of Retford, and the bronze medal to the Rev. D. McKnee, of Southwell, while a certificate was given to Mr. G. E. Caforn, of Newton. The quality of the honey was very good, but the sales were not satisfactory, more than half the stock remaining on hand. The prices, which were quoted on the first day at 1s. and 1s. 6d. per lb., fell to 8d. and 9d. and 10d., both for run and comb honey retail, and 6d. wholesale.

PLYMOUTH

ILLEGAL SALE OF LAUDANUM.—At Plymouth on Monday an inquest was held regarding the death of a publican, who had been found in his own house under the influence of an opiate, and subsequently died from its effects. Mr. C. H. Cumming, M.R.C.S., in the course of his evidence, informed the Coroner (Mr. T. C. Brian) that laudanum had been sold in Plymouth in an irregular manner. The Coroner, in the course of his summing up, said it seemed that a chemist's shop had been opened in the neighbourhood lately at which laudanum had been obtained in bottles without labels. He had now in his haud a bottle, without label, containing two pennyworth of laudanum, which was supplied to Mr. Cumming's servant at the shop he had referred to exactly in the state the jury now saw it. He had before him a letter from another gentleman whose servant was supplied in a similar way at the same shop. It was a most serious matter. He did not know that the deceased obtained the laudanum with which he killed himself at this particular shop, and therefore he did not name the chemist. Had there been any proof he should not have hesitated to do so. Mr. Cumming here explained to the jury the provisions of the Pharmacy Act so far as laudanum is concerned. In reply to a juryman, the Coroner stated that the shop to which he referred had been opened by a stranger, who came from Dovonport. He repeated that he should be wanting in duty if he did not see that the question was attended to, and thanked Mr. Cumming for the public service which he had rendered.

SHEFFIELD.

"THE FUTURE OF PHARMACY" will form the subject of a paper by Mr. John Humphrey at the meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, to be held on Wednesday, January 11.

Most of the Sheffield pharmacists showed their respect for "1887" by closing on the first workday of its successor. One firm in the centre of the town formed a notable exception.

WIMBORNE.

DRUG TENDERS.—Messrs. Morris & Co. (Limited), of the Medical Hall, have secured the tender for the supply of drugs, &c, to the Wimborne and Cranborne Union for the quarter ending March 29 next.

WISBECH.

PATENTS AT COST PRICE. — Until within the past few weeks full prices have been charged in this town for patents and proprietary articles. About a month since, however, the Star Tea Company laid in a stock of patents and commenced to cut the prices. Not to be outdone, an old-established firm of chemists, Messrs. Baxter & Co., Cornhill, employed the town crier on Saturday to announce their intention of supplying not only patent medicines at cost price, but also tea, coffee, and other groceries.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.

A NEW Move.—It is stated that Messrs. J. Robertson & Co., of George Street, have made arrangements with the

Professional Supply Association of St. Andrew's Square to dispense prescriptions for the members of the association.

ELGIN.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.—A specially interesting lecture was delivered before this association on December 30, by Mr. W. J. M'C. Ettles, Aberdeen University, on the "Adulteration of Food."

GLASGOW.

Suicide of a Chemist's Assistant.—Last week John Sinclair, a young man who had been engaged as an assistant in the Apothecaries' Hall, Uddingston, committed suicide in his lodgings by taking prussic acid. The deceased was dismissed from his situation on the Tuesday. He bade goodbye to his frends in the evening, and went to bed in his usual health, and as he did not appear the following morning his bedroom was entered, when he was found lying dead in health.

Mysterious Death of a Druggist's Assistant.—On the morning of December 28 a constable found the body of John M Kay, twenty-nine, dispenser to Dr. Dougan, in an area in Sprinburn Road. The body was removed to the police station, and Dr. Dougan being called identified it, but was unable to certify the cause of death. Dr. Dougan states that he left M Kay in his shop at 446 Springburn Road about eight o'clock, instructing him to wait until his return, as he was going to make some visits and might require medicine. It seems that shortly after the doctor left M Kay went out bareheaded and never returned. When found deceased had a measure in his hand, and it is eonjectured that he may have swallowed some poison.

MARRIAGES.

[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.]

M'CRACKEN—WATT.—At Los Angelos, California, cn December 27, by the Rev. Henry Crabbe, Robert M'Craeken, junior, late of Glasgow, to Jane Grant, fifth daughter of James Watt, pharmaceutical chemist, Haddington, N.B.

PERKIN—HOLLAND.—On Saturday, December 31, at St. Mary's, Bridgwater, by the Rev. G. E. Peake, M.A., assisted by the Rev. W. Fitzgerald, M.A., William Henry Perkin, Ph.D., F.R.S., of The Chestnuts, Sudbury, Middlesex, to Minnie, eldest daughter of William Thomas Holland, J.P., of The Lions, Bridgwater, Somerset.

DEATHS.

DICKSON.—At Hartree, Peeblesshire, suddenly, on Dec. 30, Alexander Dickson, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Botany, Edinburgh University. The deccased gentleman was born in burgh University. The deccased gentleman was born in Edinburgh in 1836, and graduated in medicine at the university of that city in 1860. He very early manifested a love for botanical science, which he cultivated so well during his medical curriculum that he was able, in 1862, to take the botany elass at the Aberdeen University during the illness of the professor. In 1864 he became Professor of Botany at the University of Dublin, and four years later received a similar appointment at the Royal College of Science there. From Dublin he went, the same year (1868), to the Glasgow University, and after eleven years' service as a professor of that medical school, he succeeded the late Dr. J. H. Balfour in Edinburgh, becoming at the same time Regius Keeper of the Botanic Gardens. Here he has lectured on botany with much acceptance, his practical classes under Mr. Fatrick Geddes and Dr. J. M. MacFarlane being a department which he has specially developed. Professor Diekson has made numerous investigations in botany, one of his latest being the study of Nepenthes, or pitcher plants, the cultivation of which is a feature of the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens. As a teacher he was greatly beloved, and his sudden death—which occurred on the ice while he was enjoying the "roaring game"—is greatly deplored.

GRAHAME.—In Philadephia, Penn., U.S.A., on December 14, H. Harris Grahame, chemist and druggist. Aged 60.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

CADMAN, J., & Fish, J., Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Burton-on-Trent, Banbury, Bury St. Edmunds, Boston, Bath, Clay Cross, Colehester, Cheltenham, Dudley, Devonport, Daraston, Derby, Exeter, Gloucester, Grantham, Gainsborough, Hull, Ipswieh, Ilkeston, King's Lynn, Liehfield, Luton, Lincoln, Leek: Borough, Bishopsgate Street, Edgware Road, Walworth Road, Hoxton, and Camden Town, London; Lowestoft, Mansfield, Norwieh, Northampton's Newton Abbott, Newark, Nottingham, Oxford, Peterborough, Plymouth, Reading, Ripley, Stoutbridge, Stroud, Stafford, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Torquay, Tamworth, Trowbridge, Worcester, Walsall, Wisbech, and Yarmouth, under the style of the Star Tea Company; Stafford, under the styles of the Gresham Café, Star Medicine Stores, and Star Provision Stores; Gloucester, under the styles of the Gresham Café and Parrot Inn; Burton-upon-Trent, under the styles of the Star Medicine Stores; and Oxford under the styles of the Star Medicine Stores; and Carfax Cigar Stores.

CRONIN, E. F., & WALLACE, R, Clapham, physicians.

Fox, J. W., Rumsey & Co., Kingston-upon-Hull and elsewhere, paint, colour, varnish, and brush merchants.

MAIN, A. J., & THEW, E. P., Alnwick, Northumberland, medical practitioners.

RALSTON, MURRAY, & Co., Manchester, waterproof paper manufacturers.

RICHMOND & Co, Frome, vinegar manufacturers.

ROBERTS, DALE, & Co., Manchester and Warrington, chemical manufacturers; as far as regards T. Roberts.

Rose, Wilson & Rose, Threadneedle Street, City, oil and seed brokers.

Ross, J. H., & D. McK., Brighton, surgeons.

SMITH & FORSTER, East Dereham, chemists and druggists.

TICKNER & SAYER, Barcombe Oil Mills, Sussex, millers and linseed erushers.

WARRICK BROTHERS, Swan Lanc, Upper Thames Street, City, merchants and wholesale perfumers.

WILSON, A., & J., Clapham Road, manufacturers of patent medicine.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

FAWCETT, JAMES WILLAN (trading as J. Lawrie & Co), Leeds, wholesale bottler of beer and stout, and mineralwater manufacturer. Jan. 12, Official Receiver's office, Leeds; Jan. 17, County Court House, Leeds.

RALPH, PHILLP, Hereford, chemist and druggist and farmer, Jan. 12, 2 Offa Street, Hereford; Jan. 13, Shire Hall Hereford.

RECEIVING ORDER.

GOUGH, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, Middlesborough, wholesale druggist, manufacturing confectioner, and drysalter.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

MUNDIE, GEORGE, Canterbury, surgeon, Discharged on paying fees, &c.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND

(Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869).

LUNDY, L. F., Feltham, surgeon. Fourth and final div. of 5s. 5d., any day, Messrs. Faithful & Owen's, 6 Westminster Chambers, Vietoria Street, S.W.

THE BANKRUPTCY (DISCHARGE AND CLOSURE) ACT, 1887.

APPLICATION FOR DEBIOA'S DISCHARGE.

DAVEY, WILLIAM, Gainsborough Road, Hackney Wick, Dampers Doek, Barking, and Bucklurst Hill, tar distiller. Feb. 1, High Court of Justice.

Pharmaceutica! society of Grent Britain.

COUNCIL MEETING.

THE Council met at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on Wednesday, at 1 P.M. Mr. Michael Carteighe, president, occupied the chair, and there were with him at the table Messrs. Atkins, Allen, Baildon, Bottle, Butt, Cross, Gostling. Greenish, Hampson, Hills, Newsholme, Radley, Richardson, Robbins, Savage, Schacht, Southall, Symes, and Woolley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed,

CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter was read from Mr. Linford acknowledging the resolution of thanks which was passed in his favour at the last meeting of the Council. A letter from the Secretary to the Privy Council intimating approval of certain pharmaceutical chemists as examiners under the Pharmacy Acts was also read, and arising from that

Mr. Atkins asked if any communication from the Council had been received regarding picric acid. He had noticed a paragraph in the *Times* that morning.

The PRESIDENT : No.

ELECTIONS.

A considerable number of persons were elected members, associates, and apprentices of the Society. The Secretary intimated that Mr. Charles Clark, of Cathage, Cardiff, had made the necessary declaration that he was in business as a chemist and druggist before 1868, and had been placed on the register as such.

FINANCE.

Little of an unusual character was contained in the report of this committee. Amongst receipts was a considerable sum received as fees for this month's examinations; and amongst payments were 1871. to the solicitor for the six months ending December, 1887; and 5001. to the contractor of the new building. In moving the adoption of the report the President commented upon these items, and stated that on behalf of the Benevolent Fund legacies amounting to 421. 9s. had been received.

Mr. HAMPSON asked what the balance for the year on the

General Fund account was.

The PRESIDENT replied that he could not definitely say until next meeting, but he understood from the secretary that it was about 300%.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

The Sccretary read the report of this committee. Three grants of 5l. each were recommended, also one of 10l. Two cases had been refused relief, and one was deferred until next meeting. Mrs. Davies, an annuitant, also received a grant of 5l. from the Robbins Fund, her husband during his lifetime having been a liberal supporter of the fund.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. Gostling), in moving the adoption of the report, wished to call special attention to the case of Mrs. Lees, whose husband had died leaving her nothing. She had five children, three of whom she had been able to get into schools, and now there was an opportunity of her getting a fourth—her boy Frederick Henry Lees—into the London Orphan Asylum, Watford, at the approaching election. He asked all who might read this and who had votes to spare to give them to the boy Lees, whose case was a most deserving one. Proxies should be sent to Mr. Bremridge, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. The Council went into committee to consider a question raised by Mr. Woolley, and on resuming the report was adopted.

LIBRARY, MUSEUM, LABORATORY, AND HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The librarian, curator, and professors had satisfactorily reported on their departments. The committee had further considered the matter of research, and submitted the following proposals:—

1. That the sum of 300% a year be granted for the next three years to a committee to be appointed annually by the Council, and to consist of the President, the Vice-President, and two other members of the Council, with instructions to make such arrangements with the Professor of Chemistry as will enable advanced students and others to undertake pharmaceutical research under his direction and that of the committee.

The committee, which shall be called the Research Committee, shall meet monthly—except during the vacation—or oftener if required, and shall report from time to time to the Council. The committee shall have power to add to their number three other persons not necessarily members of the Society as additional members of the committee.

2. That the Research Committee be authorised to fit up, at a cost not exerciting 300t, the two laboratories on the top floor of the new building; the other two rooms on the same floor to be fitted, one as a balance and store room, and the other as an ordinary writing-room for the use of the

Professor and members of the committee.

[The words in italics were not in the recommendations as originally submitted to the Council.]

Sound Finance v. Research.

The discussion which followed on the motion for the adoption of the report was really one in which sound finance

was put against research.

The President was the first to speak. He said that the committee had considered the matter, first apart from any question of the cost of the new hall, and then the question of the probable income of the Society during the next two or three years was taken into consideration in relation to the research scheme. The nature of the scheme would greatly depend upon the surplus, and this surplus, which was of great importance, depended upon two things-the receipts, and more especially the nature of the expenditure. They had gone into the prospective figures for this year, and had found that the receipts would show a diminution, for a certain portion of the invested capital would not yield interest. So it was felt that a large sum could not be appropriated to research, and accordingly the committee had modified the scheme of two years ago, as well as cut off the expense which would go for a director and other matters which were then contemplated. The conclusion arrived at was that it was impossible to carry out work of this kind with credit to the Society at a less cost than 300%, a year, and that they should take advantage of their present teaching staff. They thought that this was the prudent course to adopt until the Council saw what the income in future years might be. He wished to keep before them the good that research would reflect on the Society, and he thought that 300l. a year was not too much to pay for that. They might vote the whole sum of 900l. straight off, as the Edinburgh College of Physicians had recently done; but it came to the same thing to pass the vote each year, and at the end of the three years they would see what progress had been made, and whether it was possible for the Society to go on with the work. Then they would be free to decrease or stop the grant. But he was sure that there were other ways in which research could be supported-either by subscriptions from members of their own body or by grants from other bodies who had a more or less direct interest in the work, such as the Royal Society, the General Medical Council, and the College of Physicians; and they believed that with the staff at their disposal they would be able to show such work as would merit assistance. He recalled the fact that the late President of the Medical Council had expressed the opinion that the funds of the Council could not be better spent than in assisting work of this kind. There was the other question—the cui bono one. What good would it do to spendall this money? some people asked. His answer to that was that it would do the same good that education had done for pharmacy. By education they had been enabled to get the Act of 1852, and the powers which that Act entrusted them with resulted in the administration of the 1868 Act being placed in their hands. They had the testimony of men of science and others as to the usefulness of the Society, and it seemed to him that the Society should bring itself as much as possible in contact with the leaders in medicine and science generally, for thereby they would free themselves from the error eous conception that they were a trade union. The result would be that they could approach the legislature with greater hope of getting those powers which it was the desire of every pharmacist to obtain. As proof of this he mentioned the fact that Dr. Greenhow and Sir Douglas Maclagan, who were friendly to them and had better opportunities than others of judging what the Society's mission was, had given it as their opinion that more power should be given to the Society. He was sorry to place research on solow a level, but he would say that research would pay, and it was necessary, in order to fight the ignorance of legislators, coroners,

dical men, and the public as to the objects of the Society. important result would be that it would bring leading entific men to Bloomsbury Square in order to see what the ciety was doing. For these reasons he asked the Council adopt the recommendations. The proposal for three ra members of the committee was intended to bring in n of position and influence, especially those who were nected with bodies which had money to spend on earch work. He might mention the name of Dr. Lauder unton as one whose assistance would be very valuable. en it had occurred to him that there was no reason why y should not get the assistance of Sir Michael Foster, the inent physiologist, or the President of the College of ysicians, or even the President of the Medical Council. en there were many in their own body-such as Mr. ady, who had the time and could render them valuable istance. If it was desired to get pharmacists directly erested in the compilation of the British Pharmacopæia Society as a body would have to show what they could do improving the Pharmacopoia. The individual members the Society had done excellent work, but they had been en told that the Society as a corporate body had done thing, and the committee thought that this stigma should removed as soon as possible. (Slight applause.)

Mr. RADLEY asked if the fitting up of the laboratory was sluded in the 300%.

muded in the 500%

The PRESIDENT replied that it was not. That would come

t of capital.

After a pause Mr. GREENISH rose to second the motion, d said that he did so most carnestly. He regretted that e funds were somewhat low and that they were not in a urishing condition; but he hoped that this was temporary d that it would soon improve. He thought that this was e of the best moves that the Pharmaceutical Society had er made—(hear, hear)—and it would place it in a better sition out of doors. He hoped that when the laboratory as started they would give the professor of chemistry e title "Director of the Research Laboratory," and he was ad to see an indication that research in botany would be rried out as well as research in chemistry.

Mr. HAMPSON moved an amendment to the effect that the lancial position of the Society did not permit the Council adopt the scheme, and that it be not adopted. In speaking this he said that he was not at all unsympathetic with the ews which the President had put forth regarding research, it he was of opinion that the financial position must be ken into consideration. It would, no doubt, be humiliating, ter the flourish of trumpets which had inaugurated the heme to give it up now, but it would be more humiliating give it up after they got into financial difficulties. They ad huilt a large house like the man in the old story, and ke him they must furnish it; but he maintained that in leir present position they could not afford it. He admitted 1e good of research, and would support it under other rcumstances; but he was of the belief that more truths science had been secured by individual workers at ome than by those in an endowed position. They were present under a cloud financially, and not in a position learn what funds would be required in future. For stance, if they succeeded in getting an amended Pharmacy ct, giving them power to impose a curriculum they would ave demands from provincial associations for the furthernce of education. Then there was another thing which had een thought of, viz, the possible re-arrangement of the ociety so as to bring in the whole of the trade. That also 'ould come out as a financial question. He had gone into he figures of the numerical strength of the Society, and found hat in the past year they had lost 27 pharmaceutical chemist 1embers, 30 chemist and druggist members, 11 associates in usiness, and 69 apprentices, while the only increase had reen 7 of associates not in business, representing a money oss of 103l. 9s. This diminution in the numerical strength of he Society was a serious matter. He found that during the ast five years they had lost 245 pharmaceutical chemist dembers, and they had no immediate hope of filling their places. This ought to be considered. Now what did 300%, or research mean? He had found that everything which he Society had taken up had begun on a small scale, tub had dways exceeded the original estimate. There was not anyhing in the Society which was an exception to this rule. The Pied Bull Yard house had already cost 5,900% to the

contractor, and another 500%, now voted; 400% to the architect, and 2001. yet to pay, while the fittings would cost 1,000l. or more—a total of 8,000l., which represented an addition to the annual expenditure of 400% a year. To that there would be added ground rent 60%, taxes 60%, a custodian 60l, gas 40l., water 10l, and sundries 50l. These, with the rent (400%), and the 300% now moved for, added 980% to the annual expenditure. [Mr. Hampson said 8201., this being based on a 3 per cent. interest only on 8,000%.] But they were involved in another undertaking. They had bought two houses next door, and had agreed to pull them down and build another two. It was time to do something in the way of saving. They must cease to invest. They had just been told that the surplus of last year was only 300%; he would ask where they were to get the 8201. from? It would have to come out of the capital, for they could not get any more money as income. After referring to the fact that the Pied Bull Yard house would have a greater rent than No 17 Bloomsbury Square, he said that he hoped that they were at the end of the period of bad times; but he asked the President if he could see any prospect of more members and more money, for he could not It would have been a fortunate thing for the Society, he said, if, when they had the chance, they had removed the educational arrangements to some other place, for this increase of the establishment would not have been required now. They would have to be very careful in future regarding repairs. He found that in the course of five years they had spent 2,990% on repairs in that building, and in a limited sense the Pied Bull Yard house would require repairs. He was extremely sorry to have to bring those figures before them, but he could not support the scheme, and he could not avoid stating the other side. He had from the first objected to the scheme. The President had said Cui bono? and he would say that research was good-but it was also good to pay 20s in the pound. In conclusion, he invited the treasurer to give his opinion of the financial position. Mr. Hampson then sat down, the members having received his speech with striking silence.

Mr. SAVAGE seconded the amendment, in order that it

might be discussed.

Mr. SYMES said he could not support the recommendations of the committee in their entirety, and he confessed that he was was not prepared for such a state of affairs as Mr. Hampson had shown. Nevertheless he was of opinion that without research they could not get on, and they would have to carry out some scheme now that they had got the building for it. He was not prepared, however, to bind himself to 300% a year for three years. He thought one year was sufficient to prove what the laboratory was capable of; and in this he had been corroborated by a gentleman who had greater experience in research. It had always been the principle of the Council to let their successors decide for themselves, and he could not now agree to bind future councils to this 300% a year.

The PRESIDENT remarked that any future council might

rescind the vote.

Mr. SYMES: No. You would not, I am sure, allow me to stop the sum next year. We must grant it if we pass this resolution.

The President and Messrs. Allen and Greenish: No,

no.

Mr. SYMES: Well, if that is clearly understood I would not object; but I fail to see how, if the resolution is approved of now, I could vote against it next year. (Messis, Schacht and Woolley: Hear, hear.) Continuing, Mr. Symes said that before he committed himself to the motion he must know what sort of work would be done in the laboratory. This was not a money question with him, but the money was subscribed for by men engaged in pharmacy, and they desired to have direct results, something-he would not say of a trade character, but which would tell on their practice of pharmacy. Then it was stated that the laboratory would be open to advanced students and others. He main ained that they had no advanced students; their school did not take them to that stage. Who were the "others"? It seemed to him that Mr. Giles was the only onc. The fact was that they did not know who was to carry out this useful work; who the workers would be. As to the question of adding outsiders to the committee, he pointed out that it had been successfully challenged that the constitution of the Society did not permit them to call in the aid of outsiders, and they

had tried to get the legal powers to sanction that proposal. He could not, therefore, support that part of the recommendations, and he also objected to setting the rooms aside for the purpose until they had fully decided the pharmaceutical teaching scheme. Mr. Hampson had said that schemes were apt to grow in cost. That was so in this case, 4,000% having been the original estimate, but it had now mounted up to 6,000l. (No, no.) He maintained that 4,000l. was the sum originally stated, and there were those at the table who could support him in that. They had to add the cost of fitting up, and, taking everything into consideration, they ought to be cautious about spending money. He was surprised at the way the President put the case for research. He had objected to paying over 2001. every year for a conversazione, and was told that it gave the Society prestige. Now they were to pay 300l. a year for position. (Laughter.) It seemed to him that they ought rather to go in for research for the love of the thing, and for the same reason that the practical pharmacy scheme was to be tried for a short time, he would move that the grant for research should only be for one year.

Mr. Baildon also objected to outsiders being appointed on the committee for the reason that it was not according to the by-laws. Apart from that he could not give the recommendations his support, because the situation was one of great gravity from a financial aspect. He would hesitate for the three years. Mr. Hampson's figures, if true, were a serious statement of affairs, and he would be glad if the treasurer or the President would remove the impression which they had created. They had the prospect of greatly increased expenditure with no hope of increased income. If they went on in that way they would soon land themselves in financial difficulties. He confessed, and he was sure that others could do the same, that he was imperfectly informed as to the financial position of the Society. He corroborated Mr. Symes as to the building having exceeded the original estimated cost.

Mr. ROBBINS (treasurer) said that there was an old saying, "You ought not to spoil the ship for a hap'orth o' tar." They were in that position. (Laughter) He could say that, as far as the Society had gone, they had been able to pay their way; but he had noticed that since the research scheme was proposed there had been a disposition amongst the members to go in for all sorts of things which required money, and it was these that would land them in difficulties. For instance, Mr. Symes's pharmacy scheme took money, and he had objected to it on that score from the first. If they watched their expenditure carefully they would be all right financially. It would be very important to consider what would be done with the two houses Nos. 15 and 16. At first it was, he confessed, a grand scheme which they had contemplated, to have an entire uniform block in front. They had to build the two houses, and the question was whether they would let the two, or take one for the Society's purposes and let the other. No matter what plan they adopted there would be a loss on income, but he hoped that the hap'orth-of-tar principle would not now be adopted.

Mr. ATKINS was not encouraged by these statements. This was no question of the advantage of research—about that he was enthusiastic, and had only contemplated a smaller scheme; but the President had convinced him of the impracticability of his ideas. Mr. Hampson had made certain statements which he had hoped would be modified, but he did not take quite so gloomy a view of the membership as Mr. Hampson on that. A differentiation was in his opinion going on in pharmacy, the result of which would be that a superior class of pharmacists would arise who would be loyal supporters of the Society. For this reason he

would support the motion.

Mr. Hills pointed out that Mr. Hampson had raised the question cui bono before, and he did not think it was altogether a matter of finance with him. He had said that research was a luxury. Against that he (the speaker) put it that some members of the committee considered research good business, and such as justified paying the money out of capital. They would get good commercial value from it. Mr. Hills proceeded to say that the Legislature would not give them protection, and the only hope they had was to get the public to attach value to the title "pharmaceutical chemist," and they must also keep the Society abreast of the times. He was so convinced that the research laboratory

would do this that he was prepared to sacrifice the conversazione in order that the money devoted to it might be directed to the more useful purpose. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Allen, in the course of remarks made in support of the motion, said that the existing vote of 50% a year to the professor of chemistry for research purposes, deducted from the 300%, showed that the present vote was a fresh one for 250% only. He also pointed out that of recent years there had been extra expenses incurred, which were likely to diminish rather than increase. Mr. Symes had said that there had only been one voice outside in support of the scheme; but he had heard a great many, and there was abundant evidence that the younger members were very much in favour of it. It might be that the numerical strength of the Society was decreasing, but he maintained that the younger members took greater interest in advanced pharmacy, and he took this as an indication of future strength, as a thing which would draw them in.

Mr. RADLEY thought they were going in for research too soon. They should first get rid of all their obligations, such as the buildings in front. He also thought that a

financial statement should have been furnished.

Mr. Cross, as a member of the committee, was terribly disappointed at the recommendations. He had not been present at the meeting at which they had been agreed to. There were two things in them thoroughly unconstitutional—first, the three-years matter. They were appointed annually, committees were appointed annually, and only annually could expenses be incurred. Surely they could trust future councils to carry out their resolutions in such matters! Then he considered the sum inadaquate, and on that ground he declined to support the motion. They should either endow research sufficiently or not at all. The second point which was unconstitutional was the appointment of outsiders. That was against the by-laws—for the outsiders were to spend money.'

Mr. HILLS: What about the Scotch branch?

Mr. Cross: Well, I never very strongly approved of that (Laughter.) He also wished to say a word regarding the nature of the research; he would like to be assured that it was to be pharmaceutical research. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Giles had spoken about standardisation of preparations—a matter which had since been adopted by the Pharmacopœia authorities. From observation he had come to the conclusion that they should take very good care to see that the money which they spent was to be spent on their own business. Then, as to outsiders, they did not want eminent physiologists to help them; they had eminent pharmacists who could give all the help that was required. (Hear, hear.) The ground they were going on, so far as finance was concerned, was very shaky, and he objected to funded capital being drawn upon for this purpose. Although he could not agree with much that Mr. Hampson had said, he could agree with a great deal of it—(laughter)—and he could not support the motion.

Mr. Newsholme considered this a matter which could not be further delayed. It was most absurd that the new building should not be used for the purpose for which it was intended; and if they abandoned the scheme now, the house would be called the "Pharmaceutical Society's Folly." He was not quite clear as to the professor of chemistry being appointed director of the laboratory, and hoped that they would insist that nothing but pure pharmaceutical research

would be undertaken.

Mr. WOOLLEY could not see any reason why the matter should not be sent back for a month. Several points had been mentioned which had not apparently been considered. Even Mr. Newsholme mentioned one point—who is to be the conductor, and what is to be the nature of the research? Was it to be chemical or pharmaceutical? There were other points, such as the cost of the fittings, which required consideration.

Mr. Schacht was disappointed that the two questions of finance and research had been mixed up, and that any gentleman should say anything in disparagement of research. He pointed out that research was an essential part of education, and it was universally admitted to be so. Research was as imperative on the Society as education. As regards the question of cost, he would like them to take a business view of the matter, for it was really a question of investment. No man who advertised expected to get an immediate return for every advertisement which he put into a newspaper. He

looked to the future, and knew that the money spent would bring its return in time. He hoped that if it was decided not to vote the money for three years that there would be a distinct impression that the principle of three years was agreed to. It would be absurd to set up for a year only. That would only be playing at research.

Mr. SOUTHALL thought that research was an extremely important thing, but they seemed to be rather in a hurry about it. The practical pharmacy laboratory would take money, so would the Pharmacy Bill which they would soon

bring forward. They should get rid of these first.

Mr. HAMPSON, replying to Mr. Schacht, wished it to be known that he had as high an idea of research as anyone, but as a trustee—a custodian of the funds of the Society—he did not feel justified in supporting the scheme now. (Hear, hear.)

The PRESIDENT: So are we all.

Mr. Bottle supported the motion, and was surprised that Mr. Baildon, of all persons, should object to outsiders being

put on the committee.

The PRESIDENT then replied on behalf of the committee, and in doing so spoke with unusual warmth. He said that the scheme had now been before them for two or three years, and the intention of the recommendations was to work on the lines of the scheme which was adopted two years ago. As to Mr. Hampson's figures, he might say that the committee had had all figures before it, but it was obviously impossible to make an accurate estimation of figures for the future. Here, however, was something very definite for them to consider when they came to deal with the two houses two years hence-there was this 300%, to be taken into account. There was a great talk outside as to the financial position—(hear, hear)—as if there were secrets. It was entirely a question for the Council to reduce expenditure all round. His position was that it was desirable for the Pharmaceutical Society as a corporate body to support research, and if they objected to three annual grants of 300l., they could vote 1,000l. straight off. There was a disposition to object to the recommendations of the committee which he did not like. The committee asked for 900% for three years; no less would do, and they did not ask for more. If the Council did not think the experiment worth trying, they should get rid of it; but he could assure them that there were men in good positions outside who asked what the Society was doing with its funds, and everybody had asked them to spend their money. Every president of local associations had this year supported research in his address, and all round there was approval of it. Now when the committee had seen an end to its labours, the Council turned round and objected to their recommendations. He protested against this. The members had given their time and their brains to the matter, and was all that to go for nothing? He objected to give more of his time and brains to consideration of the matter, and if the motion was not agreed to he would be done with it.

Mr. HAMPSON'S amendment was then put to the meeting, he being the only one who voted for it, while the Vice-President and Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Bottle, Butt, Greenish, Hills, Newsholme, and Robbins held up their hands against it.

It was therefore lost.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT

Mr. Symes then moved that the report of the Library, Museum, &c., Committee be adopted, with the exception of the portion referring to the research laboratory, which should again be referred to the committee in order to prepare an estimate of the cost of fitting up the laboratory. He said that there was no necessity for rushing forward research. They should first get done with the building before they took up its uses, and a delay of two or three months would not hurt it.

Mr. WOOLLEY seconded the amendment.

The PRESIDENT hoped it would not be pressed, and suggested that a definite sum (300*l*.) should be inserted in the recommendations. The committee would have to go over all the work of estimating, and this would go for nothing.

Mr. Symes said that would dispose of his objection, but there was the other one, the votes for future years. He was

compelled to press that.

The PRESIDENT replied that if a vote against the grant were made at any future time it would dispose of the matter, but Mr. Symes did not accept this explanation.

Mr. Woolley asked the objections to considering the matter another month.

The PRESIDENT said the objection was that they ought to get on with the building; moreover, the delay was imposing more work on the resident committee, and he thought it unfair and a hardship to do so.

Mr. WOOLLEY could not see where the hardship came in The amendment was then put, when there voted for it Messrs. Baildon, Cross, Hampson, Radley, Schacht, Southall, Symes, and Woolley. Against it—The President, Vice-President, and Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Bottle, Butt, Greenish, Hills, Newsholme, and Robbins. The amendment was therefore declared lost, and the motion was put and carried, the sum of 300l. for fittings being specified. Some examination matters having been disposed of, the President read a letter from the honorary secretary of

THE SHEFFIELD SOCIETY OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY,

asking a grant of 50l. on behalf of its school.

Mr. Newsholme, in moving that the letter be referred to the committee, said that they wanted the 50% (Laughter.) They had got 25% before, when they wanted 40%, and if they had got what they asked for they might not have asked for more now. He was of the opinion that the Council should act in educational matters as the South Kensington people did—give grants in aid; and he gave reasons why the request of the letter should be acceded to. The letter was therefore referred to the Library Committee.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The principal items in this report were a recommendation to accept an estimate of 285*l*. for fitting up the dispensing department of the examination hall, and another recommendation, to divide the basement of the building into three parts, was also made.

Mr. WOOLLEY thought the charge of 2851. for fitting up the

dispensing department would fit up a good shop.

The PRESIDENT explained that the result would be that candidates would work more comfortably, and, while they would be well scrutinised by the examiners, they would not feel the scrutiny so much.

Mr. SYMES objected to the basement being divided until

it was seen how the practical pharmacy class got on.

The PRESIDENT, in reply, stated that the curator required more room, and as the professor of chemistry would have accommodation in the basement, they would be able to serve all parties. There would be room in the top floor of the old building for practical pharmacy. He then proceeded, on a motion for power to furnish the new hall, to explain what it would be used for. The next meeting would be held in it, and they would arrange it so that they might try how it would suit for evening meetings. What would be done in the way of furnishing would, however, be of a temporary character. After some conversation on this matter the proposal was agreed to.

THE LATE DR. MEHU.

The PRESIDENT moved that a letter of condolence be sent to the late Dr. Mehu's family. He said that Dr. Mehu was a distinguished French pharmacien, a doctor of medicine, and a man of science, whom they had recently elected an honorary member. He was the greatest authority on the analysis and pathology of urine, and had done splendid service to pharmaceutical science.

The motion was agreed to.

THE GENERAL PURPOSES AND PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S REPORTS

were considered in committee, and, on resuming, they were unanimously adopted.

THE RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

On the suggestion of the President, Mr. Baildon moved that Mr. Greenish (as a past president) and Mr. Schacht (as a past vice-president) be appointed on this committee. This was agreed to, and the Council adjourned.

SOLIXIR is the name given by Mr. Joseph Feil to a new class of preparations or solutions for making clixirs.

FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE MUNICIPAL CHEMICAL LABORATORY is to extend its operations to the whole Department of the Seine. For some time past dealers have been in the habit of selling outside of the eity limits all the questionable goods which they did not care to offer inside for fear of the too inquisitive Paris analysts. To provide for the additional expenses the Municipal Council have voted for the current year 54,100f., which will enable the laboratory to enlarge its sphere of usefulness, and give employment to a few more analytical chemists.

THE OLD COLLEGE OF PHARMACY BUILDING, in the Rue de l'Arbalète, was decidedly a good place to move out of. Since the buildings have been turned over to the State they have been many times patched up and repaired, and put to various uses. Their present occupant is the Agronomic Institute, but the Beaux-Arts department finds the perpetual repairs so costly—forty or fifty thou and francs a year—that it is now proposed to pull down the whole concern, and to erect a new building at an estimated cost of 700,000f. The agronomists would be there installed for good, as the spacious grounds, formerly medicinal plant gardens, afford room enough for experimental cultivation and the creetion of laboratories devoted to the study of analytical chemistry applied to agriculture.

LYONS DISSATISFIED WITH PARIS.—A Lyons medical paper has announced that the university of that city are to have a periodical of their own, called the Bulletin des Facultés de l'Université Lyonnaise. They complain that the Parisian academies and papers systematically neglect and slight the results of Lyonese efforts addressed to them, so that when they have an organ they will be able to show the world what Lyons can do. Some Parisian papers affect to sneer at the project, but a feeling is spreading in many parts of France that Paris assumes in many things a little more than is good for herself and the rest of the country. Too much centralisation is not a blessing.

Well-EARNED DISTINCTIONS. President Carnot last week visited the Salpetrière asylum, an institution sheltering about 5,000 women, and before leaving bestowed the cross of the Legion of Honour on Mlle. Nicole, who has been thirty five years on duty, taking care of the sick. Thence he went to the Val-de-Grâce military hospital, where General Logerot presented to him Sister de Moissac, the lady superior of the St. Vincent-de-Paul sisters in charge of the lospital. General Logerot having explained that the old lady, now eighty-two years of age, has been fifty-four years in the hospitals, and seen there five successive epidemics, the President attached at once to her dress a cross of the Legion of Honour, which he had to borrow from Surgeon-principal Badour, he having given his own to Mlle. Nicole. Pharmacist-major Cothon, of the Vincennes military hospital, received the same distinction, and Sergeant Chalbot, of the infirmiers, was rewarded with the military medal.

A PUNCTILIOUS PHARMACIST.—Siragusa, a native of Sicily, after learning pharmacy in Rome, came to France years ago and filled there various positions in pharmacies. While he was the manager of one of these establishments at a small town near Versailles, he invented a wonderful toothwash and tooth-powder that could not fail, he thought, to make his name immortal, so he gave up the prescription counter, and some ten years since opened a little shop in the Passage des Panoramas, Paris, for the sale of his discoveries. He was not unsuccessful, but his inordinate pride has caused his fall. Lately he displayed in his shop a large showcard cautioning all persons who entered to take off their hats and to behave respectfully, under penalty of immediate expulsion. As may be expected, the gavroches of the neighbourhood began tormenting the old man, but as he only used a stick and the youngsters were nimble no great harm resulted. Last week, however, a gentleman, unacquainted with the state of things, went in to buy some tooth-powder, and failed to take off his hat—perhaps he had lived in New York—whereupon Siragusa, in a rage, rushed from behind his counter with a revolver, and began firing at the uncivil

customer, who was soon flying down the Passage. Although no one was hurt—the revolver being probably of French make—Siragusa was arrested and removed from further mischief. He is now at the Ste. Anne Asylum, the physicians having declared him to be insane.

LIQUOR-DRINKING STATISTICS IN FRANCE.—According to an official report presented to the Senate, the following are the quantities of spirits consumed in various parts of France. The figures represent the actual yearly consumption per capita, calculated as absolute alcohol. The heaviest drinkers are the Department of Seine-Inférieure (including Rouen and Havre), with 13.20 litres in 1881, and 13.40 in 1885; Somme (including Amiens), with 948 and 938 litres respectively; Calvados (Caen), 1066 and 808; Eure, 873 and 803; Aisne, 850 and 820; Pas de Calais, 711 and 728; Manche, 700 and 630; Meurthe-et-Moselle (Nancy), 702 and 549; and Orne, 7:58 and 4 93. It will be noticed that the bardest drinkers are to be found in the northern cider-producing districts. Before passing to the moderate drinkers it is well to state, as a point of eomparison, that the total average for France was 391 in 1881, and 385 in 1885, a slight decrease. Among temperate departments, Haute-Savoie bears the palm with 0.62 litres in 1881, and 0.60 in 1885; while Savoie eomes next with 0.77 and 0.95. and Gers with 0.81 and 0.70. But we have also Landes with 0.78 and 1.01; Ariège, 0.98 and 1.17; Aveyron, 1.20, 1.36; Cantal, 1.26, 1.75; Charente (including the Cognac district) 1.18, 146; Charante Inférieure (including La Rochelle), 1·12, 1·34; Corrèze, 1·11, 1·25: Creuse, 1 40, 1·70; Lozère, 1·24, 1·29; Dordogne, 1·20, 1·60; Lot-et-Garonne, 1·10, 1·30; Hautes-Pyrénées, 1·27, 1·38; Tarn-et-Garonne, 1·22, 1·37; Vendée, 1.45, 1.31. As the light drinking departments are all wine producers, it might be concluded that the industry promotes temperance, but the question is complicated by ethnological and elimatic conditions, the more northern departments, where most liquor is drunk, having been settled by Northmen and Scandinavians, while the central are of purer Gallie, and the Southern of Latin descent. It is certainly ereditable to the Cognae and La Rochelle districts that they should consume so little brandy. To complete the statistics, it may be instructive to speak of some of the larger cities. Paris drank per head 7.00 litres of alcohol in 1881, and 6.50 in 1885; Lyons, 3.29 and 3.65; Lille, 4.32 and 4.35; and finally, Marseilles, 3.04 and 4.26, which is moderate enough for a large place.

GERMAN PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Berlin Correspondent.)

THE PRESCRIPTION FRAUD.—German pharmacists are considered in your country to be of great scientific attainments; and they have themselves the opinion that they are very progressive, and quite in the van of pharmacy. But what will those who read in your issue of December 31 the note on a "Great Tay-Kin in Berlin" think of the Teuton now? It is with some regret that on the occasion of my first letter I have to deal with such an uncreditable matter. I may, however, state that the charge is not so grave and damaging as it appears to be. Many of our profession regard homoeopathy much as your Sir Dyee Duckworth does, and, consequently, pay very little attention to the "rubbish" contained in homoeopathic prescriptions, though they are always pleased to exchange it for hard cash. The affair alluded to was "putup" by a number of homoeopathie medical practitioners, who set a trap for chemists in order to show the Government how necessary it is to extend to them (the medicals) the right to dispense their own medicines, a privilege which it has been proposed by the pharmacists that they should be granted.

GERMAN EXAMINATIONS.—In Great Britain the title of M.D. is not so common as here. It seems, however, that our medleal practitioners are beginning to think that passing all examinations is a somewhat unremunerative undertaking, and, consequently, many stop short of the special "Doctorexamen" (which necessitates, also, the payment of a special fee). During the examination year 1886-87 only a small number went in for the Doctor's degree, and of course the others have exactly the same rights and privileges in the pursuit of their calling. The number of medical men

in Germany during the year was 1,224. " Zahnaerzte" numbered 55; but this does not include the great number of dentists who, not having passed the Governmental examinations, cannot assume the title of "Zahnaerzte." The veterinary practitioners numbered 121. There were 454 chemists who passed the highest examination, and hold, in consequence, the right to be proprietors of businesses. The passing of this examination, though it gives the right to carry on business, does not enable the successful candidate to open a shop anywhere or everywhere. This is only possible on the granting of a "concession," or licence, of which only a few are given yearly. Many fully qualified chemists have often to wait a long time, unless, indeed, they have sufficient money to purchase some business already established. Some of the licences now held are very old; for instance, as the Pharm. Zeit. announces, the so-called Simon'sche Apothcke in Berlin-a well-known house in Germany-will in September of this year have completed its four-hundredth anniversary. Four centuries ago a predecessor of the present proprictor was elected to the position of sole chemist to the city of Berlin by the mayor.

RECOVERY FROM STRYCHNINE-POISONING.—Dr. Cohn, of Berlin, describes in the last number of the Therap. Monatschafte a case of strychnine-poisoning, in which a young girl took, with suicidal intent, a quantity of poisoned grain. Strange to say the patient recovered under medical treatment with artificial respiration and the internal administration of 1½ drachm of chloral. Half a grain of strychnine is regarded as a fatal dose, but it was impossible to say how much had been swallowed in this instance. A secondary effect of the poison was that it produced abortion.

ALBUMEN AND MERCURY.—The precipitation of corrosive sublimate by albuminous liquids has often been observed in surgical treatment. But as the addition of acid prevents the precipitation, Dr. Laplace recommends, in the Deutsch. Med. Woehenserift, the employment of tartaric acid for this purpose. Experiments with the mixture have given satisfactory results, as not only was precipitation obviated, but the presence of the acid did not produce any irritation of the wounded surfaces. The solutions used were prepared by adding 5 parts of tartaric acid to 1 part of sublimate.

AMERICAN PREPARATIONS IN GERMANY. — Americans have recently been turning their attention to the needs of German chemists, i.e., they have made efforts to introduce their various elegantly-prepared remedies, and I may say that we have received them with great confidence. Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. wrote to the Pharmaceutische Zeutung some time ago a letter exposing the true nature of the so-called stenocarpine. Another American firm, appearing to feel that they are thereby attacked, send an indignant reply, in which they make some strictures upon the method of conducting business adopted by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. They point out that, although this firm constantly proclaim that they thoroughly investigate in their laboratory all new remedies, yet they offered fluid extract of gleditschine and stenocarpine some time before the much-talked-of exposé.

THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.—I may place on record in closing that universal satisfaction has been expressed by those who have received your Diary for this year, especially wholesale merchants, who regard it as a complete directory of English houses.

BANKRUPTCY REPORT

Re C. B. Granville Cole, of Jermyn Street, St. James's, Analytical Chemist.

THE Official Receiver, reporting on the affairs of this debtor, reports that the debtor states that from 1878 to 1884 he was engaged in connection with various businesses and undertakings, but that since the latter date he has had no regular employment. The receiving order was recently made, and accounts have been furnished by the debtor showing gross liabilities 5,460l, of which 4,760l, are unsecured, and assets 100l. He attributes his insolvency to the non-receipt of commission due to him in respect of the sale of certain patents in 1881-82, at which date the bulk of his indebtedness had been contracted, to his lack of regular employment and income, and other causes. The court made an order for summary administration, and adjudged the debtor bankrupt.

DEATHS FROM POISON IN 1886.

THE following statistics are compiled from the Registrar-General's report just issued:—

		Acci-	Sui- cide	1			Sui-
Aconite		 	2		Lead (including pain-	ent	cide
Alcohol		 7	1	1	ter's colic) 9	5	
Ammonia		5	5		Liniment or lotion		
Antimouy		 -	2			1	_
Arsenie		 3	5	-		1	_
Belladonua		 9	4		Mercury	_	3
Berries		 1	-			1	
Bichlorate of 1	otash	 -	1		Narcotics	1	
Bichromate	77	 1	_			1	3
Bisulphate of o	arbon	 	1		Nitro-glycerine	1	
Blistering fluid	1	 _	1		Oil of tar	1	_
Camphor		 1	_		Oplum, laudanum, mor-		
Carbolic acid		 20	42		phia 8	2	41
Caustie potash					Overdose of modicine	3	
Chloral		8	2		Oxalic acid	3	28
Chlorate of pot		1		1	Paint	1	_
Chlorodyne		6	1		Pearlash	1	
Chloroform		1			Phosphorus	3	10
Crowfoot		1			Poisonous fish	1	_
Cyanide of pot		1	9		Prossic acid and oil of		
Eau de Cologn		1	_			5	25
Fungi		3	_		Putrid meat	1	
Godfrey's					Salts of lemon	-	1
Syrup Cord					Strychnia, nux vomica,		
fants' Pre er		4	-	1	&c	5	14
Green sorrel		 2		1	Sulphuricacid	3	6
			1		Turpentine	-	1
Hydrochloric a	icid	 6	15		Vermin-killer	2	18
Improper food		 1			Water hemlock	1	_
Iodism		 2			Kind not stated 2	0	36

Four murders were committed with strychnia or nux vomica, one with chloroform, and one with vermin-killer.

NEW COMPANIES.

ELLEN & MARY COUPE (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000% in 10% shares. Object, to acquire and carry on the business of chemical manufacturers at Brindle, Lancaster, now carried on by Miss Mary Coupe.

HUEVLA CHEMICAL & CEMENT WORKS (LIMITED).—Capital 75,000%. in 1% shares. Object, to acquire certain property in Spain, and to trade as chemical and cement manufacturers.

TRINIDAD COCOA AND CHOCOLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, 25,000l. in 5l. shares. Object, to purchase the lease and business of Chas. Burgess and W. Law, known as the Trinidad Cocoa Works, Queen's Road, Battersea, and to manufacture cocoa, chocolate, &c. The purchase price of the works is to be 5,000l. in preference shares and 1,000l. in cash.

Kennedy Company (Limited).—Registered on December 27 with a capital of 100,000l. in 1l. shares, for the purpose of acquiring the business of Mr. Robert Munroe Kennedy, patent-medicine manufacturer, 112 Southampton Row, W.C., and the business of the Hoge's Horehound Company (Limited), 46 Southampton Row, and to carry on the said businesses. The first subscribers are:—T. F. Lynch, 192 Aldersgate Street, E.C. (100 shares); J. Pearless, 3 Copthall Buildings; C. W. Cooke and J. S. Halstead (both of the Moorfields Press); W. Hill, 69 Southampton Row; A. Pewtress and H. Wicks, of 28 Little Queen Street; and E. Seton, 5 Vernon Street, E.C. The number of directors is not to exceed five nor to be less than three; the qualification is 100 shares. Accordingly, Mr. Lynch is a first director, and with him are to be associated other two shareholders, one appointed by Mr. R. M. Kennedy and the other by Mr. F. W. Gade. Their remuneration is not to exceed 10 per cent. of the net profits available for dividend in each year.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

MEETING of the Executive Committee was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square on Wednesday, December 21, at 4 P.M.

Present:—Mr. Plowman in the chair, Professor Attfield, Messrs. Carteighe, Davies, Gerrard, Martindale, Ransom, Dr. Thresh and Mr. Naylor, hon. gen. secs., and J. C. Nightingale, asst. sec.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and

confirmed.

Letters regretting inability to attend were read from Mr. F. B. Benger, president; Professor Bentley, Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Conroy, Groves, Maben, Martin, and Stephenson. The Committee regretted to hear the President was absent through domestic affliction.

It was proposed by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Martindale, and carried, that Mr. Louis Siebold be re-appointed Editor of the "Year-book of Pharmacy" for 1888, on the

same terms.

A letter was read from Mr. Ryder Horton, of Sydney, recommending Mr. Sadler, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, as a suitable successor for the office he now resigns. Mr. Sadler was accordingly appointed Colonial Secretary for New South Wales, and Mr. Shillinglaw

was re-appointed Colonial Secretary for Victoria.

A letter from Mr. Burford suggesting that the papers submitted to the Conference should be previously printed and distributed amongst the members attending was fully considered. The majority of the members present were of opinion that the plan was not fea ible; but the matter was recognised as of sufficient importance to be held over for further consideration, and to allow of its further discussion at a more representative meeting.

The date of the Conference meeting at Bath was fixed for

Tuesday, September 4, 1888.

Mr. Williams inquired if the local arrangements in connection with the meeting at Bath were taking shape. Mr. Naylor replied that the hon. gen. secs. were now in communication upon the subject.

It was announced that the following donations had been received, and the thanks of the committee were accorded to the respective donors: - Annual report of the Alumni Associa-

tion, and a pamphlet on Epistaxis by Mr. Harkin.

A letter was read by Mr. Naylor from the printers, announcing that the delivery of the 1887 "Year-book" would commence immediately after Christmas.

It was proposed by Mr. Plowman, seconded by Professor Attfield, and carried, that 10% per annum be paid to the assistant secretary for rent of room for Conference stock.

A number of gentlemen were elected to membership.

Trade Hotes.

MR. W. SMITH has taken over the business at East Dereham lately carried on by Smith & Forster.

R. F. DALE & Co., of Bear Lane, Blackfriars, oil-pump makers, &c., have removed to 100 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.

MESSRS. M R. MEYER & Co., merchants, of 37 Mark Lane, announce the withdrawal from their firm of Mr. D. Hildes-

Messrs. W. T. Clifford & Co. have established business at 2 America Square, Crutched Friars, E.C., as colour and gum merchants.

MESSRS. KALTENBACH & SCHMITZ, merchants, of 46 New Broad Street, E.C., have admitted into the partnership of their firm Mr. Hubert Schmitz, son of the senior partner.

MESSRS. STALLMAN & FULTON, drug merchants, of New York, announce that they have established an office at Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E.C. The London branch will be conducted by Mr. J. II. Q. Stallman, son of the senior partner in the New York house.

MR. C. GRANVILLE WOOD has succeeded to the oldestablished business of Mr. F. L. Hargraves, at Oldham. The shop has been refronted with handsome plate-glass windows.

A COMPANY with a capital of 3,000,000 roubles has been formed at Moscow with the object of purehasing and extending the soda-works of Lubimow & Co., situated in the government of Perm.

MESSRS. ELLIS & WHITE, of 61 Mark Lane, E.C., announce that Mr. Herbert Taylor has joined their firm, and that they will in future carry on business as drug merchants under the old style of David Taylor & Sons.

MR. JOHN H. USMAR, formerly a partner in the firm of Rose, Wilson & Rose, has established business as an oil and seed broker at 34 Palmerston Buildings, E.C., under the style of John H. Usmar & Co.

SPRATT'S PATENT LIMITED have received a prize medal and the highest award in their class at the Newcastle International Exhibition, the jury making especial note of the superior exeellence of their ship biscuits.

MESSRS. ROSE, WILSON & ROSE, oil and seed brokers, of 31 Threadneedle Street, E.C., announce that (the partnership between Mr. Hugh Rose and Mr. J. H. Usmar having expired by effluxion of time) they have taken into partnership Mr. Joseph Stewart. The procuration of the firm has been given to Mr. Walter Fairclough.

WE have received the eighth edition of the pamphlet on the Lairitz pine-wool products which Mr. Ernest Guttmann, of Karlsruhe, is prepared to supply to chemists for distribution. Each pamphlet contains a piece of the pine-wool flannel and a portrait of Leopold Lairitz. Chemists would find it advantageous to keep a supply of the pamphlets on their counters.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. want to move their factory, and will be much obliged to any chemist who will send them by post card information of a likely site or factory which they can buy or lease. They want it within thirty miles of London, with good facilities for shipment or transport, and with a plentiful supply of water both for condensing and pharmaceutical purposes, or adapted for sinking an artesian well.

THE "Sanitas" Company (Limited) and Messrs. Thompson & Capper, of Liverpool, have agreed about their trade-marks. The company will, after a time, abandon the motto "Sanitas sanitatis, omnia sanitas "on their trade-marks, and use only the fir-tree and the word "Sanitas." Messrs. Thompson & Capper will retain their motto "Sanitatis sanitatum, omnia sanitas" on their trade-mark. Drawings of these are shown among our advertisements.

THE wholesale tea business of Messrs. Rimmington, Wallgate & Co., of London and Hull, has been purchased by Messrs. Wm. Heseltine & Son, of Wilson Street and Earl Street, Finsbury, E.C. This business, which is one of the oldest and most important of its kind, was established nearly a century ago, and has been sold by the executors of the late Mr. L. Wallgate, who was the last surviving partner. Messrs. Wm. Heseltine & Son have retained the staff of the late firm, but will carry on the combined business at their address as

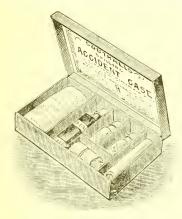
Messes. Lynch & Co. have issued their revised catalogue for 1888, which is improved in several respects. The illustrations are largely increased in number, and the book is bound in a stiff cloth cover. It is carefully arranged on a system of numbers, which greatly facilitates ordering. The firm have now got re-settled in their new premises, after their disastrous fire. The offices and show-rooms are all rearranged, and present an attractive appearance, the damage done by fire, smoke, and water having necessitated an entire re-modelling and renewal of every part of the stock and fixtures. They are now ready to welcome any pharmaceutical visitors.

MEANS OF PREVENTING FOAMING.—The best method of preventing foaming in boiling liquids is to introduce a small fragment of paraffin, which will melt upon the surface, and, by its power of equalising the surface and preventing the formation of waves, counteract the tendency to foam. Any other fat will serve the purpose.

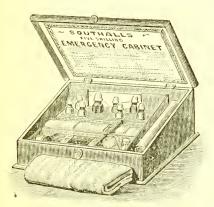


SOUTHALL'S EMERGENCY CABINETS.

WE sought last year to collect ideas by means of a competition for the equipment of cheap family medicine chests, and it will be remembered that we published a great many suggestions of various degrees of value. Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay seem to have been similarly struck with the need for some such articles, and working out their ideas on a wholesale scale, they have produced cases on a scale of cheapness much below what we thought practicable. They offer first a neatly-labelled cardboard "accident case," to sell



at 1s., in which are packed some styptic colloid, sal volatile (for stings as well as for faintness), and some burn liniment, together with a bandage, some adhesive plaster, gauze tissue, safety pins, &c. The other case is to retail at 5s. It is a



desk-shaped painted wooden one, and contains, besides the other articles, some arnica liniment, camphor solution, toothache tincture, corn solvent, essence of ginger, ipecacuanha wine, mustard leaves, and menthol. A little pamphlet is enclosed with each case, giving clear and useful directions for the employment of these remedies in cases of emergency. These cases should sell freely wherever introduced, and ought to encourage subsequent trade. There is room for a 7s. 6d. or 10s. case, fitted much like the one last described, but got up in a more elegant style. For families in villages, in colonial settlements, and indeed in most circumstances the usefulness of a few medicines is sure to be appreciated, and a regular demand for medicine is created if the craving is encouraged.

LANOLIN PREPARATIONS.

SINCE the introduction of this new ointment base the manufacturers have succeeded in improving its appearance considerably, and this improvement is apparent also in the toilet preparations made from it, samples of which we have received from Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., the agents for Great Britain. The pomade is a new preparation made from anhydrous lanolin and is delightfully perfumed. Lanolin differs from other oleaceous preparations for the hair, in so far as it is absorbed by the hair and skin, and thus does not tend to form scurf-indeed, we have evidence that it is an effective scurf eradicator, and for this reason chemists will find it a good leading line. Lanolin cold cream now closely resembles ordinary cold cream, and is at present a very seasonable article. Unlike ordinary cold cream, its aqueous element never separates, no matter how long it may be kept, and its unoxidisable nature ensures that it never becomes rancid. These are properties which entitle lanolin cold cream to great popularity. We have also received a sample of lanolin soap, which contains the lanolin in a free state.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

THE MEDICAL ACT.—An Order in Council was published, in Tuesday's *Gazette*, extending the provisions of the second part of the Medical Act, 1886, to Ceylon.

PICRIC ACID.—Pieric acid, picrates, and mixtures of pieric acid with certain other substances being "under certain conditions specially dangerous to life and property by reason of their explosive properties," an Order in Council has been issued, and was published in Tuesday's Gazette, under the provisions of the Explosives Act, 1875, declaring—"(1) Picric acid when in process of manufacture or storage shall (for whatever purpose used or manufactured) be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act for all the purposes of the said Act, subject to the exceptions following :-(a) Picric acid when wholly in solution shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive within the said Act; and (b) picric acid which does not fall within the exemption above set forth, but which is being manufactured or stored in a factory, building, or place exclusively appropriated to the manufacture or storage of pictic acid, and in such manner as effectually to prevent any pieric acid from coming into contact (whether under the action of fire or otherwise) with any basic metallic oxide or oxidising agent, or other substance capable of forming with pieric acid an explosive mixture or explosive compound, or with any detonator or other article capable of exploding pieric acid, or with any fire or light capable of igniting picric acid, shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive within the said Act. (2) Picrates and mixtures of picric acid with any basic metallic oxide, or any oxidising agent, or with any other substance capable of forming with picric acid an explosive mixture, or an explosive compound (for whatever purpose used or manufactured), shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act for all the purposes of the said Act, unless such picrates or mixtures be wholly in solution."

The Australian Gum Supply.—A new railway route which is being constructed to Lake Macquarie, in New South Wales, will render marketable immense forests of Australian gum and turpentine trees. At some parts along the route forests of gum trees may be seen towering as high as 200 ft., and of as much as 15 ft. diameter, without a branch for 50 to 60 ft. The turpentine trees are equally remarkable in appearance, as it would be difficult to find a crooked trunk within hundreds of yards of any point. The latter trees have not yet been sufficiently appreciated, though several years ago the late Captain Shoobert announced them to be the only timber indigenous in New South Wales which is impervious to the attacks of the Toredo navalis. Latterly almost every new wharf constructed in and about Sydney stands upon turpentine piles.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Communicated to the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

REDUCTION OF FERRIC CHLORIDE BY PEPSINE AND ALLIED SUBSTANCES.

By William Duncan, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

To the fact that the old tinct, ferri muriatis of the Edinburgh Pharmacopæia always contains ferrous chloride is ascribed its alleged superior efficacy to the tineture of the present Pharmacopæia. The following experiments which I have made seem to favour this view, and bear out a theory that ferric salts are reduced in the alimentary canal before absorption, and that their therapeutic value is in direct proportion to the amount of this reduction. Two grains of pepsine, B.P., were shaken up with 100 minims of water, and 10 minims of liq. ferri perchloridi, B.P. (free from ferrous salt), added, the whole being well shaken together. After standing for five minutes 10 minims of 2 per cent. potassium ferridevanide solution were added, when a blue colour was at once developed, showing that reduction of the ferric chloride had taken place. The same experiment was repeated with eight different samples of pepsine, all of which gave a similar result. With some, however, the reduction seemed greater than in other cases. It was also noticed that it increases with the length of time the pepsine and iron are left in contact. A control experiment was made in each case with pepsine and ferrideyanide, but only in one case was any blue colour developed, and this, most probably, was due to an impure hydrochloric acid having been used in making the pepsine preparation. The ferridcyanide apparently does not undergo reduction, as the mixture does not become blue on the addition of a drop of pure ferric acetate solution. Possibly an albumenoid compound may be formed with the iron and the pepsine, the iron being reduced during combination, but I could find no evidence of such reduction with white of egg and ferric chloride. Similar results to those obtained with pepsine were given by ox gall, pancreatin, papain, and sidiva. The same experiments were made with liq. ferri acctatis and liq. ferri dialysatus. The former showed a slight reduction, the latter none at all, even after standing in contact with the pepsin for twentyfour hours. It is generally recognised that ferric acetate is less active therapeutically than ferric chloride, and dialysed iron is least active of all, some therapeutists even denying that it has any efficacy, and this is apparently quite in accordance with the foregoing results. I do not regard these experiments as conclusive or complete, but the results are suggestive, and as such I record them, hoping that the nvestigation will be carried further.

IPECACUANHA WINE.

By J. T. Grant.

(Abstract.)

In this paper the author gave it as his opinion that it is unnecessary to make an acetic extract of ipecacuanha such as the B.P. directs to be used for the wine. The object of the official process is to convert the emetine of the root into an acetate, and the author was of opinion that this could be done without the tedious process of percolation and evaporation which is authorised. For example, the root, say 1 oz, may be macerated in 1 oz. of acetic acid for twenty-four hours, during which time it becomes well sodden; then the superfluous acetic acid should be volatilised at a gentle heat so as not to decompose the alkaloid. Finally, macerate and percolate the root with 20 oz. of sherry according to the official macero-percolation process. Or the acetic extract may be made from the root, but instead of evaporating to dryness the author thinks it better to make only a soft extract. This he considers better than the syrup which Mr. Maben recommends, and which contains too much acetic acid. By either of the described methods good keeping wines are obtained, which are not so liable to sedimentation as the official wine.

GELATINE PILL COATING.

By John Findlay.

(Abstrac'.)

This comprised notes on the subject derived from a year's experience in the art of pill-coating. There are several essentials to success in this department of pharmacy: 1st, the pills should be moderately hard, a condition readily attained with all official pills except pil rhei co.; but this according to Mr. Findlay, may be satisfactorily made by omitting the glycerine. The second point is to have a gelatine coating solution of suitable consistency; it must neither be too thick nor too thin. The author gave the results of experiments with various formulæ, such as Thompson's and Patch's (THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY 1887, page 247), Parrish's (gelatine 1, water 2), an unsatisfactory solution, and Martindale's (gelatine 1, water 4), contains too little water, but if the water is increased to 8 parts, pills coated with the solution burst, owing probably to the coating contracting too much. Another coating solution which was tried was one made by himself. The formula is:—

> Gelatine (sheet) Glycerine .. Distilled water

This coating is good, and is not liable to contract, but in the course of six or eight weeks the pills lose their glossiness. This objection is overcome, however, by varnishing with a solution of tolu (5ij.) in ether (5j). The author then proceeded to describe how he coats pills with gelatine. The solution is carefully made and kept liquid over a water-bath, next the pills are stuck on oiled needles, each one is then immersed in the solution, withdrawn, and revolved in the fingers for two or three times. The blunt ends of the needles are now stuck with a small pair of pliers into a bed of putty placed in a tin lid. There they are allowed to stand for six or eight hours in order to harden thoroughly, then removed, and the tail of gelatine clipped off with a pair of scissors. The author was of opinion that the gelatine coating is unsuitable for Blaud's pills and aloes and iron pills. The last part of the paper was taken up with a contrast of the comparative solubility of the various coatings which have been mentioned. A mass was made containing salicylic acid; pills of this were coated, and after drying thoroughly were placed in water containing ferric chloride. The time taken to develop a violet colour shows that the coating was then dissolved. The following are the

Ceating	Coating Dissolved in	Pill Disintegrated in
Thompson's	Minntes 2 2 4 4 4 4	Hours 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

The trouble in coating pills with gelatine is to get rid of the superfluons drop of the coating solution. It is the common practice to invert the pill quickly and give it a few circular turns, so that the solution may be spread equally over the whole surface. The plan is not always successful. The following is an excellent way of overcoming the difficulty, while it reduces gelatine pill-coating to great simplicity. The pills are to be stuck on needles or pins (Mr. Findlay's arrangement of putty in a tin will suit), then dipped into the gelatine solution; raise the pills from the solution and allow the drops to form, then cautiously lower the whole so that these drops touch the surface of the solution; the superfluous fluid on the pills is immediately removed by capillary attraction, and all that has now to be done is to to give the pills a few turns in the air and set aside to dry.—ED. C. & D.]

SOZODONT, according to Schaedler, is a solution of 5 parts of white soap in 6 parts of glycerine, 30 parts of alcohol, and 20 parts of water, scented with a little of the oils of peppermint, cloves, cinnamon, and star-anise, and tinted with cochineal.

foreign and Colonial.

PHARMACIES UNDER THE PROTECTED SYSTEM.—A chemist at Stettin, in Prussia, has just sold his pharmacy, known as the Apotheke "Zum Greif," to a Berlin confrère for the sum of 600,000 marks (30,000%). Five years ago the seller paid 26,000% for the business to his predecessor, a Mr. Marquardt, who had spent 7,500% in the erection of a shop and dwellinghouse, but had obtained the concession free of cost.

CALIFORNIAN ATTAR OF ROSE.—The Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter states that Mr. J. J. Ford, of San José, California, has succeeding in extracting a quantity of attar from the roses growing in his garden. A tin can served him for distilling apparatus and an ordinary glass jar did service as container. It is evidently thought that pure attar of rose "which we purchase at so much cost" may now be turned out in gallons by any Californian who chooses to operate with a tin can and a glass bottle. "Cheap labour" is also said to be a requisite.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEXICAN DRUG TRADE.—The President of Mexico has leased for ten years to Mr. Félipe Ibarra Ortoll all national lands in the States of Campeche and Yucatan, authorising him at the same time to trade in the chicle and other gum-producing trees and shrubs, and in plants useful for dyeing and medicinal purposes, within the area leased. Exports of the products in their natural state will be subject to an export duty at the port of shipment of \$2 per ton for chicle or other gums or resins, and 80c. per ton for dyes or medicinal plants.

The "Pharmaceutische Post" relates the following extraordinary story of a fatal dispensing error. In the year 1883 a chemist's assistant named Martins was tried at Inowrazlaw for the manslaughter of a child to whom liquid carbolic acid had been administered by mistake for some other drug ordered at the same time by the mother of the victim. Martins had dispensed both recipes. He was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. By some means, however, he succeeded in committing suicide by drowning before the sentence was carried out. A few weeks ago the mother of the child confessed that she had herself made the mistake of administering the carbolic acid to her infant, and then, fearing detection and punishment, had altered the labels of the two bottles so as to throw the blame upon the chemist.

ADULTERATION OF SPICES IN Ilungary.—To sell ground olive kernels for pepper is bad enough in all conscience, but even that clever fraud has been surpassed by three firms of dealers in ground spices in Buda-Pesth. The establishments of these worthics—all German Jews—were recently visited by the police, acting upon what is known as "information received." It was found that all "spices" sold by them were adulterated to an extraordinary extent with gum, dextrin, lime, starch, and other impurities, while the "ground cinnamon"—one of the specialities of the firms—was found to consist of nothing but ground-up cigar-boxes, flavoured with oil of cassia. One of the firms employed twenty-four hands, and all of them carried on a brisk trade in Austria, Russia, the Balkan Peninsula, and Italy.

FOREIGN CHEMISTS IN TURKEY .- The Levant Herald announces that by order of the Turkish Government, all foreign doctors and chemists residing in the Ottoman Empire must present themselves at Constantinople within the space of three months, to pass their examination before the Council of the School of Medicine, before receiving a diploma authorising them to exercise their profession. This measure, having been brought to the knowledge of the embassies and legations, has called forth some objections on their part. His Excellency Marco Pasha has been charged with the eonsideration of these questions in order to come to an understanding with the chiefs of the foreign missions, and to put the decree into practice. The Turkish Government has also issued strict injunctions to the provincial authorities to proceed against all chemists or medical practitioners who are found exercising their profession without being possessed of the Constantinople diploma. In connection with these regulations it may be mentioned that it is very freely asserted that the Constantinople examiners are less influenced by the candidates' knowledge of medicine or pharmacy than by the amount of baksheesh which may be extracted from the delinquent.

THE ADVERTISING OF MEDICINES IN GERMANY, -At the late congress of German pharmacists, held at Munich, it was decided to petition Government for the suppression of all public advertisements of medicines in whatever shape or form. This resolution, though purporting to represent the views of the majority of the 2,800 members of the Apotheker-Verein, was carried by only 31 votes, and has evoked strong In the columns of the Pharm. Zeitung a opposition. number of German pharmacist announced their determination to get up a counter-petition, setting forth that a law practically involving the prohibition of all advertising would seriously injure their business. By way of taking the wind out of their adversaries' sails, they propose to demand the suppression of the advertising and sale of " such secret medicines and preparations as shall be proved, after examination by the officials of the Imperial Board of Health, to be of the nature of quack remedies," and more stringent legislation against the sale of pharmaceutical articles by non-pharma-

AN AMERICAN DRUG AUCTION.—The Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter states that recently the assets of the defunct Columbian Bank of Philadelphia, consisting principally of a miscellaneous lot of drugs, were offered for sale by auction. The sale took place at the store of Read, Adams & Co., in Philadelphia, whose principal member, Mr. Read, had hypothecated his heavy importations of drugs to the bank. The auctioneer cleared a space on the floor, tipped a large flat box on its side, mounted it, and remarked, without ostentation, that he wanted a bid on "lot one," thirty-eight dozen quarterpint bottles of olive oil. He got a bid of a dollar a dozen and closed it, while about a hundred representatives of wholesale grocery and drug firms poked around among the bales and boxes looking for bargains. A 50-lb. lot of insect powder boxes flocking for bargains. A 30-fb. fot of flield powder was good for 28c, to one buyer, but when they came to 25 barrels of it, aggregating 5,852 lbs., 11c. was as much as anyone would pay for it. A purchaser who got a cask of German chamomile flowers, which are very light and bulky, had a fair bargain and was pleased to be facetious, saying that he "came ninety miles" to pick that up. It had been impossible to make anything but a nominal appraisement for many of these goods, and their sale was slow. Generally the prices brought were in excess of the appraisement, and in some cases lots realised a little more than the market price. The bidding was lively, but cautious. There were representatives of drug and grocery firms from Boston, New York Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, and from many firms in Philadelphia. But everyone seemed to recognise that there were bargains enough to go around, and there was little contesting above really bargain rates.

THE NILGIRI CINCHONA PLANTATIONS .- Although about 300,000 cinchona trees were destroyed by a landslip in the Nilgiris in June of last year, and 20,000 more by a hailstorm earlier in the season, the sales of febrifuge during the year 1886-87 were 385 lbs. in excess of those of the previous twelve months. Yellow and hybrid trees were largely substituted during the year for red cinchonas. The bark of the two former being richer in alkaloids, it is the object of Government, by working out the red-bark growths, to procure cinchona estates which will give quinine and some combination of quinine and cinchonidine at almost as cheap a rate as the febrifuge obtained at present from the red-bark trees. The cost price of the raw material used in the local febrifuge factory during the year amounted to Rs. 73,548, while the outturn vicided Rs. 113,152. Deducting from the money received for febrifuge and bark during the year and value of the stock in hand at the close the working expenses, there was a profit of Rs. 18,464—a much less favourable result than was obtained in several former years. Commercially, therefore, the year was a bad one; but this is counterbalanced by the advantage gained in the cheapening of the drug, which, after all, was the principal object of the Government in introducing cinchona cultivation into India. Meanwhile the Government have asked the superintendent to keep down expenditure on the plantations and to push on the experiments in the manufacture of quinine.

Friedrichshall

THE WELL-KNOWN APERIENT MINERAL

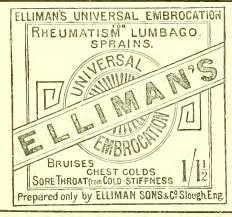
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By reason of an improved method of caption, by which dilution is avoided FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER will be found now to be of CONSIDERABLY GREATER STRENGTH and EFFICACY than heretofore.

The ordinary dose is a large wineglassful (4 ounces) taken fasting. Most eficacious and more acceptable to the palate when heated or mixed with an equal quantity of very hot water.

"After twenty years' use I appreciate it as highly as ever." Professor VIRCHOW.

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The strongest known lodine Water in the World.

This remarkable Spa has heen purchased by a Syndicate of gentlemen who have determined to make more widely known the extraordinary curative powers of this spring, which contains more Iodine and Bromine than any spring in Europe—"And, we may safely add, in any part of the World."—Dr. Cuffe, for many years late resident Physician at Woodhall Spa.

An analysis of the water having been made in November, 1886, by Professor Wanklyn, M.R.C.S., corresponding member of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences, Professor of Chemistry, a very important discovery has been made, viz., the presence of Free or Elementary Iodine.

Dr. Wanklyn says—"So far as I am aware, this is the first instance in which free Iodine has been found in appreciable quantity in a natural water. For many years the Woodhall Spa has been celebrated as a valuable remedy in skin diseases. The fact that it is a solution of free Iodine is interesting in this connection, and well worthy of the attention of the median profession."

The Woodhall Bromo Iodine Water is now being bottled at the Spring by the Sole Agents, BROMLEY & CO., Chemists, 233 High Street, Lincoln, 5 & 6 The Grove, Buxton, and at Woodhall. All communications to be addressed to them at the Sns. Woodhall Horncastle.



SILICATED

SER ADVERTISEMENT, PAGE 30.

 $1/1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2/9, is regularly stocked by the Wholesale Houses.

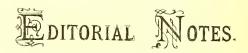
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THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL.

RESEARCH and finance were the leading items at this week's meeting of the Council, the other business being comparatively unimportant. It has finally been resolved to put the research scheme on trial at an annual charge of 3001. a year for three years, by which time, it is expected, the Council will know if they can afford to continue, and will judge whether the scheme has fulfilled, or is likely to fulfil its purpose. The question of finance was closely interwoven with this one during the discussion, but it is convenient to refer to them separately.

We are inclined to agree with Mr. Greenish that this is onc of the best moves that the Society has made for some time (unfortunately there is little to contrast with it), but our reasons do not quite coincide with those which commend themselves to him and most of his colleagues. With them, as we judge, the glory of the Society is the first object. We recognise in the scheme an honest attempt to deal with those pharmaceutical remainders which Mr. Carteighe once spoke about, and the continually accumulating mass of fresh material which comes into the drug market, and which everyday difficulties provide. From indefiniteness as to the cost and grandeur as to management the scheme has now been reduced to definiteness and modesty. The director and his staff of assistants have disappeared, Mr. Dunstan, the professor of chemistry, taking their place. There was some scepticism expressed regarding this arrangement on Wednesday. Mr. Dunstan is unfortunate in two respects: he is not a pharmacist, and he has in the hyponitrites (as we recently pointed out) got hold of a fascinating subject which is anything but pharmaceutical, and upon which the Society's money has been expended. After what has been said on this matter we do not suppose that the mistake will be repeated; apart from this it is generally recognised that Mr. Dunstan has shown those qualifications which are required for the position. His researches on belladonna, nux vomica, the action of polyhydric alcohols on borax, &c, are quite in the lines of true pharmaceutical research, and exhibit in a high degree persevering and systematic work, as well as a grasp of the fundamental principles of pharmacy. He will have pharmacists, not ignorant manipulators, to direct. We trust that the rules of the laboratory will not be too strict> especially as regards working hours. These, we suggest, should be arranged so that metropolitan assistants actually engaged commercially may take advantage of the facilities which are provided. There are two reasons for this—one that more workers will at first be found amongst them than in the student class, and another in the fact that many assistants have the opportunity to do the rough work of research, but cannot complete it for the want of proper apparatus and direction. Take the case, for example, of an assistant who wishes to investigate the pharmacy of a drug. He may have

the means for making preparations of it, such as a fluid extract and tincture, with various menstrua and by different processes, but he may wish the quiet and facilities of the research laboratory to determine the amount of solid constituents or of active principle in the preparations; or he may wish to investigate a matter in which the microscope, polarimeter, or spectroscope is necessary, and these he could obtain in the laboratory. If it were open, therefore, one or two evenings per week, this class of workers would be able to take advantage of it, and the expense of maintenance would not be greatly increased. Several members expressed the opinion on Wednesday that 300l. a year is too small a sum for maintaining the laboratory. How they have arrived at this opinion is incomprehensible. Few investigations will cost more than 5l. or 10l., many will not cost so many shillings, so that 300l. may be sufficient for fifty or one hundred separate investigations, and that number we should take as proof of the success of the scheme.

The other side of the question was exposed by Mr. Hampson in his pregnant speech on the financial condition of the Society. Of that speech it is unnecessary for us to say much, for from beginning to end it was a justification of our warning that the funds of the Society are being expended unprofitably and recklessly. What surprises us is that, while Mr. Hampson's opponents tried to deprecate the gravity of his statements, they did not attempt to show a brighter side to the picture, and we must conclude that there is nonc. The President's proposal to go a-begging for funds for the laboratory substantiates this, but the members of the Society will have something to say on the matter, and are not likely to encourage such procedure. The course which the Council should adopt appears to be perfectly clear. They have entered upon a building enterprise in two parts. The first is nearing completion; to carry out the whole as planned means financial ruin. Obviously, therefore, the second par should be abandoned, and it is the duty of the Council to find a way out of it. Mr. Atkins took an optimist view of the case by predicting, in face of a rapidly decreasing membership roll, that young pharmacists will yet come forward and support the Society. Perhaps they will; but remembering that a month ago the whole of London furnished only a dozen and a half young men to listen to his address on pharmaceutical politics, the idea seems Utopian. The race is not yet born which will sacrifice itself so nobly as Mr. Atkins would have them do.

THE TAXATION OF TRADERS.

THE time for the payment of taxes has come round again, and the voice of the collector is heard through the land. At this moment no doubt thousands of tradesmen and merchants are contemplating the demands of Her Majesty's representatives with rueful minds and with not altogether baseless misgivings as to the value received. The penny we pay to the Government for carrying our letter five hundred miles seems to be a satisfactory investment; but the five, ten, fifteen, or fifty pounds extracted from us under Schedule D appears like the cruel exaction of a greedy tyrant. It is difficult to realise the definite value we get for our money. And probably a full explanation would hardly tend to satisfy us. No British Government that we have ever heard of could give a decently honest account of its stewardship of the public funds in detail. We have only had one Chaneellor of the Exchequer in recent years who has even made an attempt to seriously investigate the way in which the nation's annual contribution of ninety million pounds sterling has been spent, and his tenure of office was a curiously brief one. Ninety million pounds sterling is a sum which almost

baffles inquiries as to details. In disposing of such an amount waste, corruption, and extravagance are inevitable, almost excusable. Whether they are greater in this country than in others, or in this generation than in previous ones, we know not; but it is certain that, if the taxpayers could unite their inarticulate complaints into one organised chorus of determination, they could cut off a great many ugly heads of expenditure, and frighten off a great many more. We are not concerned at this moment to inquire whether the trading classes pay more or less than their fair proportion towards the revenue. We believe they are overtaxed, and that if they ever could combine in their own interests this unfairness might be remedied. The traders of this country pay half the income-tax, and far more than the moiety of the customs, exeise, and stamps, while they contribute seveneighths of the profit derived from the post-office. Roughly, it may be said that three-fourths of the total revenue is collected from the mercantile and professional classes. No one would be bold enough to say that anything like onefourth of the total is spent to their advantage. The ninety millions are spent in somewhere near three equal portions, one-third going for the national debt, one-third for the army and navy, and the remaining third in the various branches of the civil service. The trading classes have several strong grounds for dissatisfaction with the spending of the lastnamed thirty millions. First, they have almost none of the plums themselves; sccondly, they see that the scale of salaries to the representatives of the privileged classes is far above market value; and, thirdly, they find themselves competcd with in every branch of trade by those whom they pay and pension so liberally. It has lately been pointed out that the amount paid annually in pensions of all kinds swallows up almost exactly the sum paid into the Treasury under Schedule D. That is not quite a fair, but it is an effective, way of calling attention to one of the grossest abuses of our system of government. Real earnestness throughout the commercial classes of this Empire in a demand for honesty. economy, and efficiency in the administration of our finances would save millions aunually; and we hope to see something of that spirit rapidly developed.

THE YEAR-BOOK OF PHARMACY.

THE 1887 volume, covering the latter part of 1886 and the first half of 1887, comes to us a month earlier than last year, and it appears to have left the binders' hands before the old year was dead. We pointed out, in commenting on the last volume, that the month of February is much too late a date for the issue of the Year-book; we are glad to have to record progress as regards time, and we feel that further advance by a few weeks is still possible. It would do the Conference good to have the book in the hands of all the members before Christmas.

The present volume shows a further increase of matterpart of which is due to the Unofficial Formulary, which occupies fourteen of the 631 literary pages. The various sections have undergone little alteration, the notes and formulae only being increased in bulk, due to more extensive quotations from this journal. It will be remembered that the editing of the Year-book was the subject of a pertinent criticism by one of our correspondents last year, and the strictures which were then made called forth a semi-official defence; but that the criticism was justifiable is evident by the fact that there is greater catholicity of quotation in the present volume. It is obviously a difficult task for an editor to select from a score or more periodicals those things which may become of permanent value, but we take it that editorial foresight is secondary in the present case to the necessity for

recording progress in pharmacy during the year, and to present to the members of the Conference such references for briefly abstracted subjects as are most readily available to them. It is in this department that the Year book falls short. For example, the volume for 1886 contained no reference to the course of lectures by Emeritus Professor Redwood on Galenic Pharmacy. This, we presume, was an oversight, for in the present volume there is a brief paragraph regarding the series, and the editor refers the reader to two sources for a report of the lectures, one being the American Journal of Pharmacy! We may charitably take this as a misprint for THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, in which the lectures were reported fully. But in all cases reference to British journals should be given in preference to those published in other countries for obvious reasons, convenience being the principal one. The Year-book frequently sins in this respect; thus, a paragraph on drumine is taken from an American source (the editor calls the plant Euphorbia Drummondi), and there is no mention of the fact that druming was proved by a British pharmacist to be an inorganic substance. But perhaps we shall get that fact recorded next year. There are other cases of omission or imperfect abstraction similar to this. For example, in the abstract of Thompson's paper on "Gelsemium Alkaloids," the name of the second alkaloid (gelseminine) is not given, nor are the colour reactions of both alkaloids. The omissions of practical and useful papers are so numerous that we must conclude that many of these have been considered unsuitable for abstraction, or that there is no space for them. There are two ways by which these papers could be provided forviz. by omitting a large part of the chemical abstracts, which are of the most remote pharmaceutical interest, or by giving a complete list of the titles of original pharmaceutical papers published during the year, instead of the comparatively valueless bibliography, with references to the original sources and British reprints when necessary. It would appear, however, that omissions are not in all cases due to want of space, but to some other cause. In this group may be included the following subjects, which have had prominence either in this or other British journals of pharmacy during the year :- Proctor on pharmacopæial testing; Maclagan's cocaine test; Jacquemin's test for urethan; Shuttleworth and another on maize oil; Atkinson on cacur; Eckenroth on the manufacture of salol; the preparation of extract of opium (collected opinions of leading pharmacists); red oxide of mercury ointment (a similar paper to the foregoing); Lunan on hypophosphorous acid; sozolic acid; Duffield, Federer, and Todd on oil of peppermint. The last subject is surely of greater interest to British pharmacists than the oils of erigeron and fireweed, upon which Mr. Todd wrote a paper subsequent to his oil of peppermint one. This list could be extended considerably. For instance, we may reasonably ask why the original and practical treatise on Pharmacy, which formed a part of our DIARY for 1887, is not mentioned under Pharmacy in the bibliography section. It cannot be because the editor considered the treatise below his standard, for part of the treatise was afterwards served up to the Pharmaceutical Society in the form of communications, and these have caught the editorial eye. There are other matters in the volume which might form legitimate subjects of criticism, but we confine ourselves to those of primary importance, and it is not our desire to search after faults. We recognise that the Year-book has an important mission to fulfil, and the better it is equipped for its purpose the more successful will the Conference be. It is the Year-book which keeps the institution in existence, as it is the return which nine-tenths of the members get for their subscriptions. It is only a matter of business, therefore, to make it as good as possible.

DRUGS FOR THE PARIS HOSPITALS.

THE annual adjudication of tenders for the supply of the drugs and chemicals required by the Paris hospitals took place just before Christmas. In our issue of December 3 last we explained the conditions under which competition for these coveted orders is permitted; but the allotment of the tenders calls for some special comment. The most important lots were secured by certain firms that have been successful in their particular departments for many years in succession; for instance, the tender of Mr. G. Coutela was accepted for dried herbs, that of A. Albert & Salle for Loxa cinchona (of which they agree to deliver 5,000 kilos. at the price of 4.27f. the kilo, or, say, 1s. 6d. per lb.). Messrs. E. Renault & Cie. were successful for Senegal gum arabic, the Parfumerie Maubert for orange-flower water, Garnier Fils and A. Albert & Salle for medicinal drugs, the Pharmacie Centrale for opium, J. Pressac and Delval & Pascalis for fine chemicals, and Ernest Castat for chloroform and ether. Quite a large number of lots have fallen to the share of Messrs. A. Albert & Salle, for they obtained, in addition to the contracts for Loxa bank and drugs, the orders for castor oil, articles of perfumery, vaseline (of which they contracted for 5,000 kilos, at 2.49f. per kilo., or about 10\frac{3}{d}. per lb.), codeine, and morphine.

The Paris hospital authorities are well aware of the eagerness with which the druggists strive to secure the patronage of their important department, and they take full advantage of the fact. They have succeeded in rendering the title "Purveyor to the Paris Hospital Service" a distinction so highly appreciated by the trade that contracts in most cases are made at prices which can leave no profit whatever to the contractor, and often, particularly in the case of special preparations, must entail a considerable sacrifice on his part. Firms such as we enumerated, which many years ago succeeded in obtaining a tender for certain articles, leave nothing undone to prevent a competing firm from supplanting them in their claim to the title, and often sacrifice a considerable sum of money in order to maintain their position. This eagerness, for instance, explains the fact that the Pharmacie Centrale is willing to supply about 450 lbs. of Turkey opium at 29.76f. per kilo., or about 10s. 6d. per lb., which is almost 20 per cent. below the price the company could obtain it from private buyers in Paris, and nearly 50 per cent. under the Smyrna market rate. And not only in Paris but throughout France the same desirc prevails to secure hospital tenders, in return for the right to place the magic words "Fournisseur du Service des Hôpitaux" on the firm's letter-heading. Paris druggists, for instance, offered to allow to the School of Alfort from 6 to 10 per cent. discount off the scheduled prices, but a local pharmacist, wishing to secure an advertisement for some speciality of his, agreed to allow 40 per cent. discount, a price which must have occasioned him a considerable loss, and thus secured the order. But one of the most curious instances of heroic competition is afforded by the tenders for the supply of 60 kilos, of pepsine and an equal quantity of peptone to the Paris hospitals. There are in France, it seems, two makers of these preparations-Messrs. Catillon and Chassevant-and both, of course, competed. The Administration had officially placed the maximum price of 2,100f. on the whole parcel, and the firm willing to allow the largest discount off this price would obtain the order. When the tenders were opened it was found that both Catillon and Chassevant had offered the same terms, viz., 99 99 per cent. discount; and as the rules of allotment did not allow of any further subdivision of decimals, it was decided to proceed by lot, with the result that M. Chassevant has been declared the happy contractor. That manufacturer has thereby undertaken to supply 134 lbs. pepsine and a like quantity of peptone, earriage free, at the price of 21 centimes, or two pence for the entire lot, besides which he has to deposit the sum of 8*l*. as security, and to pay about half-a-sovereign for stamps and official charges.

The Paris system, uninviting as it must seem to wholesale druggists, is certainly preferable to the hole-and-corner arrangements generally resorted to by the large public departments on this side of the Channel. Healthy and fair competition is the best means of stimulating commercial activity, and while the hospitals are supplied with cheap and serviceable drugs, and the State receives a not inconsiderable advantage from the sale of stamps and official papers, the contractors have no right to complain, considering that if the advertisement to them is not worth the money they lose on the tenders, they need not enter into competition at all.

AN INVALID PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL ELECTION.

THE important lawsuit affecting the election of a Pharmaceutical Council in the province of Ontario, Canada, was decided at Toronto at the beginning of last month, after a hearing, in the Chancery Division of the High Court, lasting over five days. The election was taken last July, and seems to have been regarded with special interest, as there was an attempt on the part of the younger men to get more influence in the Council and to check the oligarehieal government which it was considered had prevailed too long. One of the new candidates was Mr. Jabez M. Pearen. He was reported to have received 167 votes, which was eighteen below the lowest of the successful candidates. But Mr. Pearen was present during a great part of the counting, and noticed the voting papers of several of his friends who had promised to plump for him. He found that they had apparently voted for several others as well as himself. Several of these voters swore that they had plumped for Mr. Pearen, and that the marks must have been a ided surreptitiously. He had noticed besides that the registrar, Mr. George Hodgetts, had taken on himself to open, and to some extent to arrange, the voting papers on the day before the scrutiny. He (Mr. Hodgetts) acted as one of the scrutineers in place of his son, who was in England, and who had been formally appointed. This was done with the sanction of the President, Mr. Harvey, of Guelph, who thus acted without regard to the by-laws. The other scrutineer was Mr. Charles Love, of Toronto, son of a past president. Mr. Pearen's attack was directed principally against these three, though all the members of the Council were defendants. Mr. Pearen proved to the satisfaction of the judge that somebody had tampered with the voting papers, and the responsibility was found to lie between the three named, Messrs. Harvey, Hodgetts, and Love. Mr. Harvey was shown to have been regardless of the by-laws and not as careful as he should have been in the conduct of the election, but he was not suspected of having himself done any dishonourable action. But Lowe and Hodgetts acted in such a way that neither the judge nor anyone else could acquit them of something crooked. Mr. Hodgetts said in his evidence that "the all-seeing eye of the Great Judge of all is my witness that I never put pen, peneil, ink, or any instrument whatsoever or any mark whatsoever near a single voting paper, nor do I know that it has been done." When Mr. Pearcn asked to look at certain voting papers after the election, and had the President's consent to this being done, some hindrances were put in his way, and at last it appeared that Mr. Love had destroyed them. "His father had told him it was his duty as a scrutineer to burn the papers as soon as the count was finished. To the best of

his knowledge and belief his father told him that. He never asked him the reason for doing so. He is thirty-five years of age. Does think for himself."

The judge (the Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson) ruled that the election was invalid, and ordered a new one to be held this month, the members of the Council, except Mr. Brierley, who had resigned, and Mr. McGregor, who had intimated his intention of awaiting the Court's decision, to pay the plaintiff's costs. In concluding his judgment his Lordship made some remarks which may be useful in several parts of the world. He said:—

"I certainly approve of the conduct of the plaintiff and those associated with him in bringing about an exposure of some of the operations of the parties connected with this college. It was becoming almost, if I may use the expression, an oligarchy. Two or three people seemed to be running the whole concern, and it was on the advice of this one, and what this other person chose to say, that the affairs seemed to be governed for the past two or three years. I am not at all surprised that the young men should rise and say that there was necessity for new blood being put into the Council. No doubt these old gentlemen, who were the first means of bringing about this incorporation, deserve great credit; but they must be aware that a change is always advantageous; it induces good health and a strong constitution; and it is desirable that new men should be put on the Council governing the body occasionally, and therefore I think these young men, if they do not go too fast and are not so niggardly (as suggested by somebody) in regard to the salaries that should be paid, will do well to take care that there is a respectable number of themselves in the next Council. I would just like to say one word in favour of poor Hodgetts. I think the salary he has been receiving (\$600) is simply absurd. That I have nothing to do with, but I have heard the whole story and heard the whole case, and I have seen a good deal of the workings of the institution, and I should hope that the liberal views which pervade the community at large would pervade this association also."

VOLAPÜK.

FOR some years past, and much more frequently of late, there have been references in English and Continental journals to the Volapük, world's speech, or universal language, and it would seem as if in some quarters there is a growing inclination to take its pretensions seriously. A small volume recently published by Messrs. Whittaker & Co, containing the grammar and vocabularies of this invention in an English form, enables us to acquire some idea of the design and its merits. The originator is Mr. Johann Martin Sehleyer, of Litzelstetten, Baden, Germany, and his work, which was first introduced to the world in 1880, has been translated into English by Mr. W. A. Seret, of Glasgow, who describes himself as "certificated teacher of the universal language." This gentleman tells us that Volapük "has already gained a firm footing in Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Hungary, Italy, France, Sweden, and especially in Austria, and in Syria and Arabia, having been introduced also into Russia, South America, Asia, and the North of Africa. We have no means of knowing what is to be understood by the "firm footing" alluded to, but it is eertainly something far removed from everything approaching general adoption. But, as we said, it has evidently approached the stage when people begin to ask about it; the English Philological Society has discussed it with something like approval; one of those fierce Englishmen who perpetually write to the Times from Continental hotels, has felt

called upon to denounce it, and the leading journal itself has devoted a column of somewhat heavy banter to it. A defender of the language has since written from Paris declaring that there are already some half-million people corresponding in or still learning Volapük, and announcing that a congress of Volapükists is to be held in Paris in 1889.

Mr. Schleyer's object seems to have been to provide a scientific, systematic, and easily-acquired language, not to supplant others, but to furnish all nations with a ready means of communication, suitable especially for commercial correspondence by letter and telegram. No one who studies his scheme can belp admiring the ingenuity of many of its parts, and the scrupulous rigidity with which a rule once laid down is maintained. It seems cruel to have to add even one extra straw to the vast education which it appears is necessary nowadays for a commercial clerk who wishes to hold his own against the dreaded German; but a knowledge of Volapük is a much more fearsome thing in sound than in reality. A few hours' study will enable any one with some philological knowledge to master its fundamental rules; and with a dictionary he could then translate either into or from Volapük without much further difficulty.

Volapük is based upon Englisb, as the language most widely spoken; but it must be admitted that the reduction of English to rigid regulations has a compromising effect on such poetic beauty as it may have contained before. For instance, "man" is adopted for "man"; "son" for "son," and "blod" for "brother"; but the Volupük rule for making the feminine is to prefix the masculine noun with "ji" (pronounced she); we have therefore ji-man for woman, ji-son for daughter, and ji-blod for sister. To give another example of how words are built up in this artificial language according to definite rules, we may quote the word gud, which is the substantive form representing goodness. The adjective is formed by adding ik to the substantive, and the adverb by adding o to the adjective. Gudik, therefore, means good; gudiko, well; gudikum is better; gudikün, best; gudön, to make good; gudikumön, to make better, to improve; gudikünön, to make best, or as good as possible. The verbs are subject to great inflections, and can be made to express a great deal by prefixes and suffixes. Thus, löf is the root of the verb to love; aiilöfön means a loving that will have been constant; löfofsok, those women love themselves. Lem is a bargain or purchase; lemon is to buy; lemob, I buy; lemobs, we buy; alemobs, we bought; elemobs, we have bought; eilemobs, we bave bought constantly. Sel is a sale; selön is to sell; selob, I sell; selobs, we sell; selol, thou sellest; selols, you sell; poselols, you will sell; liposelols, will you sell?

We give these examples to show something of the system of building up words, and also to indicate how, possibly, Volapük may prove of value for foreign telegrams. It is probable, at all events, that some commercial firms will think it wortby of further investigation.

The probability of English becoming the world's language is growing more rapidly year by year. It is estimated that when Shakespeare wrote his language was spoken and understood by only about 5,000,000. The best judges now calculate that at least 100,000,000 talk and understand it, and vast populations in India, China, Japan, and elsewhere are acquiring it for business and social purposes. The race of which it is the native tongue is growing faster than any other in the world; and with the printing and circulation of literature, the danger has departed of the language becoming broken up into various dialects as Latin was a thousand or affeen hundred years ago. But it is possible that even among ourselves, as well as in communication with the great countries where English is not understood, something

like this scientific language may serve a useful purpose. In that view we have thought well to offer these remarks concerning it.

The Profits on Cinchona. Van Gorkom, formerly director of the cinchona plantations of the Dutch Indian Government, further discusses the profits to be made in cinchona growing. The conclusion he arrives at is that the law of the survival of the fittest is about to be put into operation in the Java cincbona industry. The weaker and least scientifically conducted plantations, be opines, will go to the wall within measurable time; the stronger will contrive to tide over the difficulty. This theory is neitber original nor startling, and the essential part of Mr. Van Gorkom's article lies less in the promulgation of this view than in the figures cited by bim in its support. In 1884 the total expenditure on the Government cincbona gardens, including freight of the bark and all sale expenses, was 148,384f. (12,3657). During that year 207,170 kilos. (459,917 lbs.) Government bark were sold by auction at Amsterdam. Assuming this bark to bave averaged 5 per cent. quinine suphate and to have realised an average unit of 7 cents. per half kilo., the proceeds would have been 145,019f. (12,085l.) and have given a small balance on the wrong side. But, as a matter of fact the net amount realised was 378,572f. (31,548l.), leaving a profit of about 155 per cent. This satisfactory result was caused partly by the fact that the unit value averaged very much above 7 cents per ½ kilo., but principally by the circumstance that the Government plantations have hitherto been able to harvest the bulk of their produce from old trees, yielding heavy bark of splendid appearance, such as is not yet obtainable from any private concerns. The latter is a factor which should not be lost sight of, since it is easier and cheaper to take 10 lbs. of bark from one full grown tree than 1 lb. each from ten young trees. During the year 1884 the average cost to the Dutch Indian Government of cinchona from their plantations, delivered at Batavia, was 55 8 cents per kilo. (= 5d. per lb.). In 1885 the cost was 524 cents ($4_{10}^{7}d$, per lb.), and in 1886 it fell to 463 cents ($=4_{8}^{1}d$. per lb.). Add to this an average of 18 cents ($\frac{3}{5}d$. per lb.) for freight and sale expenses, the total cost for 1886 may be placed at 64 cents, or $5\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb. During 1886 the Government bank, if sold at an average of 14 cents per kilo., on an average of 5 per cent. sulphate of quinine, returned 70 cents, per kilo., on which the profit was 6 cents per kilo., or say $\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. To a private planter this gain would have been more than balanced by his outlay on interest of capital, taxes, &c, items which do not weigh on the Government produce.

Professor Mendelejeff acted a prominent part Mendelejeff during the disturbances which recently occurred at the Russian universities, owing to the and the illiberal regulations promulgated by Count Tolstoi, the Minister of Education, and the Russian Students. brutal behaviour of the police. On December 23, when the riots at St. Petersburg reached their climax, and the rector was in imminent danger of personal violence at the hands of the students, Mr. Mendelejeff, wbo occupied the professorship of chemistry, mounted a form, and succeeded in calming the turbulent students by an eloquent appeal, in which he declared his fervent attachment to their cause and his devotion to the university, and concluded by saying that he would at his own risk be the exponent of the students' case with the authorities. He succeeded in obtaining a promise of the students, with whom be is extremely popular, that they would abstain from further manifestation pending his endeavours to obtain justice for them, and the disturbances have not, in fact, been renewed since, though the subsequent Government decree declaring the university closed seems to indicate that the professor's mediation has failed to bear fruit.

In our review of the year, published last week, in referring to the firm of Whatley & Co., we inadvertently made mention of the previous firm of Whatley & Hicks. We desire to express our regret to Mr. Hicks for this inadvertence.

STATISTICS OF FAILURES

IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE YEAR 1886 AND 1887.

BY RICHARD SEYD, F.S.S.

THE number of failures announced in the year 1887 has been 5,852 (exclusive of private arrangements), of which 619 are in the financial, wholesale, and manufacturing branches of trade, and 5,233 in retail trade, professional pursuits, builders, publicans, among the working-classes, &c., &c.

The Failures in the Wholesale Trades were distributed as follows	:
"Liverpool" 21 11 12 20 ,, Programmer "Manchester" 8 15 14 9 ,, See	stol, Cardiff, Newport and Swausea
The number of Failures in each month during the year 1887 was	
Wholesale Jan. Feb. March April M Retail	Lay June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. 42 76 +4 52 45 52 60 51 03 383 465 435 427 378 484 416
Distributed as follows:— 416 474 590 529 4	45 459 529 487 472 430 544 467
England Wholesale	May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. 37 61 63 39 37 44 47 46 34 316 330 370 357 311 392 349 5 15 8 13 8 8 12 5 62 57 55 47 53 52 74 55 - 3 - - - 1 - - 17 10 30 13 17 15 13 12
The various branches of Commerce show the following proportion	
Agents, commission, yarn, &c. 26 18 22 27 Bankers, joint stock banks, and foreign bankers 1 - 1 2 Boots and shoes 14 7 17 22 Brewers 2 Cigars and tobacco 1 - 2 1 Coals 10 11 5 6 Contractors 2 2 Con merchants, millers, &c. 9 4 9 6 Cotton and colonial brokers 1 2 3 1 Cotton spinners & mannfactrs 2 6 5 6 Cottract, tamners, and leather merchants, and leather merchants and bill brokers	2 3 10 4 Blopes, sails, &c
In Retail Trades, &c., there were:— 1886 1887	1886 1887 1886 1887
Accountants	st 2nd 1st 2nd and fi half 1st 2nd half 1st 2nd half half
1877 11,022 (96) 2.172 (20) 8.850 (76) 1878 15,059 (137) 2 643 (41) 12,416 (96) 1879 164 37 (126) 2,546 (30) 14,091 (96) 1880 13 147 (113) 1,478 (18) 11,669 (95) 1881 12,005 (79) 1,325 (17) 10,680 (62) 1882 11,019 (81) 1,314 (9) 9,705 (72)	1883 10,599 (96) 1,361 (35) 9,238 (61) 1884 4,394 (39) 607 (11) 3,787 (28) 1885 5,089 (28) 586 (6) 4,503 (22) 1886 5,714 (43) 533 (9) 5,181 (34) 1887 5,852 (35) 619 (9) 5,233 (26)

The figures added to the above in parentheses indicate the number of druggists' failures in each year.

Trade Report.

Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much lubour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide,

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., January 5.

NOT until the end of next week will it be possible to form any decided opinion as to the course which business in the drug and chemical markets is likely to assume. Meanwhile there is a very extensive trade doing in quinine, which is dearer than at the close of our last report. Quicksilver has had rather a sharp fall, and the advance in citric acid has been checked. The drug auctions next week promise to be extremely heavy, and in anticipation of the goods that will then be offered there is no change in values. Shellac is lower, and spices are flat.

THE TERMS UPON WHICH PARLIAMENT WILL BE ASKED to sanction the amalgamation of a working union between the London and St. Katharine Docks Company and the East and West India Dock Company have been framed upon a double and permissive basis, which will empower the companies at any time after the sanction of Parliament has been obtained, either to bring about a distinct amalgamation of both the undertakings, or merely to agree upon a working nnion for the more economical and efficient working under a joint committee. Should the two companies merely agree to enter into a working union, the principal terms of such union will be as follows:—

1. For the purposes of the working union there shall be a joint committee of directors of the two companies, such committee to be incorporated under one common seal.

2. A standing arbitrator shall be appointed to determine finally all questions arising between the representatives of the two companies, such arbitrator, unless otherwise agreed upon, to be the Governor of the Bank of England for the time

being, or a person nominated by him.

3. In order to facilitate the reduction of the number of directors a meeting of the proprietors shall be convened at which all the directors of both companies shall retire from office, and a new body of directors shall be elected to such a number as may hereafter be agreed upon between the two companies. Lastly, the joint committee shall not have power to incur expenditure on capital account without the previous assent of the boards of directors of both companies, and when such expenditure is assented to it shall be provided by both companies proportionately; but any expenditure incurred within six months after the commencement of the working union in making good any defects in the docks, &c., shall be borne by the owning company. As regards both the amalgamation and the working union, it is stipulated that no agreement affecting the present position of the companies shall have any effect unless approved by "three-fourths in value" of the companies.

ACID (CITRIC).—The advance in this article has come to a standstill. On the spot 1s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$, is still nominally quoted, but there is nothing doing. There are sellers forward delivery after February at 1s. $8\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb. The imports of lemon and bergamot juice from Sicily into Great Britain have been as follows:—

	_		1887	1886	1885	1884	1883
London Liverpool	::		2,975 501	1,442 376	2.893 357	3,420 674	2,862 545
Total pipes	••	••	3,476	1,818	3,250	4,034	3,407

A pipe of lemon-juice may be taken to represent about 3 cwt. of citric acid.

ACID (TARTARIC).—There are sellers of *Foreign* brands on the spot at 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. *English*, nominally, 1s. 7d.

ACIDS (VARIOUS) — Acctic is quoted now at 2d. per lb.; Benzoic from the gum, at $5\frac{1}{3}d$. per oz.; Carbolic in crystals, bulk, 1s $3\frac{1}{4}d$ to 1s $3\frac{1}{2}d$, bottles 1s. 6d. per lb.; Hydrochloric, s.g. $1\cdot150-1\cdot160$, 3s. per cwt.; Nitric, s.g. $1\cdot420$, 20s. per cwt.; Sulphuric, concentrated, s.g. $1\cdot845$, at $\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb.

ALUM is in fairly good demand. Lump, at 5l. 7s. 6d. per ton; ground in bags, at 6l. per ton.

ANISE.—No further supplies are now arriving from Russia, but a fair business is done on the spot at the recent quotations. *Spanish* seed is held at 50s. to 53s. per cwt. *Chillan* slow of sale at 22s. per cwt.

ANTIMONY firm, 50s. for Regulus.

ARSENIC firm, with sales 11s. 6d. for powdered white.

BALSAMS.—Canada firm at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. Maranham Copaiba is now quoted at 1s. 11d. per lb. at Liverpool, where about 60 barrels have lately been bought up by speculators at prices commencing at 1s. 9d., and finishing at the price now asked. Our stock is small, and so are arrivals from the shipping ports. Peru very quiet, and neglected at 4s. 6d. per lb. nominally. In the producing countries prices are said to be much higher than here. Tolu quiet at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.

BLEACHING POWDER easier, and offering at 81. 10s. here, and 7l. 12s. 6d. on the Tyne.

BORAX firm at 30s. to 32s., according to brand.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—Our stock at the end of last year numbered only 1,888 packages, against 5,923, 7,134, 8,413, and 9,882 at the end of the four preceding years. The deliveries in 1887 have been nearly twice as large as the imports, while in 1886 the deliveries were about 10 per cent.; in 1885 20 pc., and in 1884 25 p.c. above the arrivals.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—The quotations remain at 1s. 2d. per lb. for bells, 1s. to 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. for flowers, and from 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. 7d. per lb. for tablets, according to size.

CANARY SEED.—Dutch seed has been traded in to a considerable extent, its relative cheapness having attracted speculative attention, and prices are now firmly held at from 43s. to 47s. per 464 lbs., according to quality. Other varieties are quiet. Turkish nominally 45s. to 47s. Fair Lx Plata, 43s. to 45s. Spanish, 50s. to 54s. Morocco seed neglected, and without business worth mentioning.

CARAWAY SEED is slightly easier again for *Dutch*, which is quoted at 27s. to 29s.; *Russian* is held at 22s. to 23s.; *Morocco* at 25s.; and good to fine *English* seed at 29s. to 32s.

CHEMICALS (VARIOUS).—The following are the present quotations:—Bismuth, subnitrate, 7s. 5d. per lb.; charcoal, in bags, 52s. 6d. per ton; magnesia sulphate (Epsom salts), from 70s. to 80s. per ton, according to packing; copperas, green, 45s. per ton; iron sulphate, 16s. per cwt.; lithange, in flake, 15s. 9d. to 16s. per cwt.; zinc, oxide precip., 1s. 2d., ditto, B.P., 1s. 9d. per lb., sulphate, 8s. 6d. per cwt., purified ditto, 16s. per cwt.

Cocaine.—Our market is quiet without alteration in value, but we understand that as a result of the excessive competition which has prevailed among the three South American manufacturers of crude cocaine, one of them has failed, and a second been obliged to suspend the manufacture. The third maker proposes, it is said, to wait for an improvement in the price of the article before placing any further quantities on the market. It is also rumoured that the December crop of coca in Peru will prove a failure, owing to the ravages of insect pests in the plantations. If these reports should prove correct, we may see high prices for the alkaloid shortly; but so far the reports require confirmation.

CORIANDER SEED is rather firmer, stocks having become much smaller. For the best quality, up to 13s. is paid.

CUBEBS.—The arrivals at the port of Amsterdam during the year 1887 have only been about 700 bags, of which about 150 remained at the close of the year. On December 30, 49 bags genuine berries changed hands at 3 f. per half kilo. (= 25l. per cwt.), and nothing is now obtainable in that quality cheaper than 27l. 10s. per cwt. The closing quotation is the highest which has been asked during the year.

CUMIN SEED.—There is a fair inquiry for Maltese seed, thich is held at 48s. to 50s. per cwt. East Indian of good uality is offering on the spot at 36s. to 38s. per cwt.

ERGOT OF RYE appears to be tending firmer, and we nderstand that up to 2s. 6d. per lb. is privately asked for cod *Spanish*. Several parcels, mostly old ergot, will be fered at the auctions next week.

FENUGREEK SEED.—Steady and very well maintained in rice. *Morceo* seed is now quoted from 8s. up to 9s. per wt. for the best, and Egyptian from 7s. to 7s. 6d. per cwt.

GLYCERINE.—Contradictory reports are in circulation-Jone of the distillers quote officially below 80*l*. for s.g. 1·260, put some state that they would be willing to accept orders it 79*l*. or perhaps 78*l*. The English holders of crude soapmakers' glycerine ask extremely high rates, but the French nolders of crude stuff are said to be sellers at very much ower prices than are demanded here.

GUINEA GRAINS are worth rather more money, business having been done up to 18s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—Fair to good selected *Turkey* is quoted at 15*l*. to 20*l*.; sorts at 12*l*. to 15*l*. 10s. Gehzirah at 90s. to 92s. 6d., and Senegal 7l. 5s. (according to quality) to 9*l*. 10s. per cwt. There is a strong demand for the two latter varieties. Heavy arrivals of Brazilian gum at Liverpool have brought down the price of that variety to from 55s. to 65s. per cwt., according to quality.

GUM BENJAMIN.—At Amsterdam about 60 cases are left in the first hand at the close of the year. About 400 cases were imported in 1886, but a large part of this quantity consisted of boxes about 1 cwt., instead of the usual 1½ picul cases, which are more satisfactory.

Honey.—The exports of this article to Germany, Holland, &c., consist chiefly of the cheaper descriptions from the Spanish and West Indian islands and Chili, whilst the Californian and finer grades of Chilian go into consumption in this country. The estimated stocks in this country are now only about one half what they were at the same time last year. The season for collection has closed in the principal centres in North and South America, and very little may be expected on this market for some time, as the production will be required for consumption in those places. This applies particularly to the Californian and Chilian products.

IODINE.—The price still remains at 9d. per oz. for erude, and 13s. 6d. per lb. for resublimed. Potassium, iodide, at 11s. 3d. per lb.

IPECACUANHA.—It is worthy of note that, notwithstanding the temporary scarcity of this root in the beginning of this year, the total arrivals in 1886 were not below the average of the last five years. On the other hand the shipments, probably on account of the irregular prices prevailing, have been much smaller than any in the last five years, and we end the year with a very fair stock, viz., 158 packages, against 71 last year, 122 in 1885, and 175 in 1884. The auctions next Thursday will include thirty-four packages.

LEAD (ACETATE) very firm. English white, 31s. to 44s. per cwt., according to degree of purity; foreign white, 28s. per cwt.; brown, 21s. to 22s. per cwt.; grey, 24s. per cwt.

LINSEED is improving in value. Bombay is quoted at 39s. 6d. Calcutta, 38s. La Plata, 38s. 6d. to 40s. per 416 lbs. Dutch at 43s. to 44s. Hungarian, 41s. to 42s.; and Sicilian, 45s. to 46s. per 424 lbs. Fine white is also obtainable.

MERCURIALS.—The following prices are quoted in the makers' lists for January. Calomel, 3s. 7d.; Corrosive sublimate, 3s. 2d.; Red precipitate, 4s. 1d.; White ditto, 4s.; mercurial Ointment, 2s. 6d.; Blue pill, 2s. 4d.; English Vermilion, 3s. 5d. per lb.

MUSK.—A fairly Leavy supply will probably be offered at the auctions next Thursday. Thus far 20 tins Tonquin, 10 ditto Cabardine, and 12 packages Grain musk have been declared; but as the sale day approaches this quantity is very likely to be increased. Three packages were received this week per Thames, viá Colombo.

MUSTARD SEED without much business, although prices keep up well; 8s. to 11s. per bushel for white English seed. Brown Bombay is rather dearcr.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Oil of almonds, essential, is quoted at 25s. per lb.; star anise, quiet, at 7s. 4d. per lb. on the spot. Bergamot, very firm; the Sicilian exporters refuse to sell below 9s. per lb. f.o.b. Messina, but even more is quoted for the best. Oil of eloves, English drawn, is held at 6s. 3d. per lb. We had occasion, this week, to inspect a sample of clove oil which has been distilled in Mauritius, by a chemist there established, from fresh cloves. The oil is much paler than the English distilled variety, but of good aroma. It is said that about 3 cwt. can be made available every month, the price being about 5s. 8d. per lb. Lemon very firm from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per 1b., according to quality and position. Otto of Rose.—A fairly brisk trade is being done at the established prices. American oil of perpermint is offering at lower prices, say, 11s. per lb. for forward delivery, landed terms. Menthol is firmly held, Cocking's brand being still quoted at 9s. per lb. by the agents. Oil of pimento remains quoted at 12s. per lb.

OILS (FIXED).—Cocoanut is rather quieter; fine Ceylon oil may be had at 23l. 15s., and Cochin at 29l. to 30l. In Codliver oil there is absolutely nothing doing. Prices are nominal, but some holders are confident that buyers will not be able to hold out until the new oil comes in, as they can have but very little stock left. Cottonseed is quoted at 17l. 10s. for crude on the spot, and at 19l. 10s. for refined. Linseed has been dearer, but closes rather quieter, at 19l. 5s. to 19l. 10s. on the spot. Rape oil has been steadily declining and closes at 24l. (at which figure sales are reported), and 25l. 10s. to 25l. 15s. for refined. Olive firm, Mogadore, 34l. to 34l. 10s.; Sicilian, 35l., and Spanish, 36l. to 37l. Palm neglected, at 21l. 10s. for fine Lagos. Turpentine 29s. for American spot.

OIL (PETROLEUM).—Higher prices have prevailed this week, but to-day the tone of the market is rather easier at $6\frac{5}{8}d$. to $7\frac{1}{8}d$. for American oil on the spot; $6\frac{3}{8}d$. for month; $6\frac{3}{8}d$. for January-April. Russian oil on the spot, $6\frac{3}{8}d$. to $6\frac{1}{9}d$. Cable advices from New York, dated Tuesday, state that there are indications of a "corner" in oil. On that day there was an unprecedented demand for Pipe Line certificates, and the advance was accompanied by the wildest excitement. The brokers ascribe it to manipulations by the Standard Company, but a representative of the latter declares that it was simply due to the success of the "shutdown" and the reduction of the stock.

OPIUM.- In reviewing the opium market for the year now closed, Mr. Albert Man observes that—"So few consignments have reached us this season (many districts having sent none whatever) that a detailed report of the 1887 crop is impossible; but it may be mentioned that Salonica has been the most abundant, the first arrivals being very fine and in good condition; lately the receipts have fallen off in every respect. Malatia and Tokat have been satisfactory in but a fcw instances, the goods being unsightly and the paste poor and irregular. The little Beybazaar and Gheve to hand has been fine and in good condition. The little Smyrna druggists' opium (cither Karahissa or Yerli) that has reached us is of poor quality, and probably the fine quality secured this season has been kept back, figuring in the stock still to come from Turkey. The soft shipping qualities, however, have probably all reached us. *Persian* has been both plentiful and unusually fine, both in make-up and quality, the morphia render being over last season's. The bulk has reached us in a sightly pink or red paper, paste pale and of a smooth fracture. It would be an advantage if in packing the cases cotton wool were used instead of chaff, as the balls would then be kept cleaner. Oily and leaf-covered is unsaleable, except for working." The latest mail reports from Smyrna state that the market in that centre has been quiet, with moderate sales, since the last reports, of old and new Karahissar, mostly for the Dutch Government, at prices ranging from 11s. 4d. for old talequale, and 14s. for fine old quality to 14s. 9d. for new examined Karahissar. The arrivals of new opium have been extremely few lately. On December 23 they amounted to 799 baskets, against 3,857 baskets at the corresponding date of 1886.

QUICKSILVER has been flat since our last report, but until yesterday the quotation remained nominally 10*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*l.* 10*s.* To-day, however, second-hand holders offered at 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and even 10*l.* was talked about.

QUILLAYA.—Good quality bark is held at the rate of 15s.

QUININE.—On Thursday last week a large demand set in, resulting in the sale of about 120,000 oz. German quinine at 1s. 11d. to 2s. per oz., and subsequently a still larger quantity was sold. This week a large business has also been done, amounting, it is said, to about 300,000 oz. up to this morning, so that in six days nearly 600,000 oz. are said to have changed hands, nearly all for forward delivery. cablegram from Ceylon received here yesterday states that the bark shipments since the commencement of the season show a falling-off of 1,700,000 lbs. as compared with the corresponding period of 1886, and if this is confirmed it may further strengthen the market. The official quotations have not, so far, been changed. Howard's brand is quoted at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per oz. for bottles, according to quantity ordered, and 2d. less for bulk. Pelletier's, 2s. 5d. for bottles. The German makers only offer for forward delivery to any extent. Jobst and Zimmer at 2s. 1d.; B. & S. not quoted by the makers. Fabbrica Lombarda sold in large quantity yesterday at 2s. first hand for April-May; 2s. 1d. is now the price. In second hand 2s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$, has been paid for German in bulk, and at that price there appear still to be sellers, though it was rumoured on 'Change that 2s. 2d. per oz. had been paid. A "bullish" view of the quinine market is taken by a correspondent in another column.

SACCHARIN —It now appears that the difference between the quotations made by the German makers and those of the English agents is even more pronounced than was generally supposed. With a view to obtain precise information on the subject, a London wholesale house obtained quotations from the makers through a friend in Germany, and showed us the manufacturers' reply to the latter. Messrs. Fahlberg, List & Co. offer saccharin in quantities from 1 to 10 kilos. at 100m. per kilo., or 45s. per lb., over 10 kilos. at 95m., or 42s. 9d. per lb., and they add that for large orders they would be prepared to make further small concessions. The English prices, as we stated last week, have not been varied, and range from 52s. to 63s. per lb. It is to be hoped that a means will be found to obviate the unfairness of such an arrangement to English export firms, who otherwise will be in danger of losing their foreign trade in saccharin. A continuance of the present system would in all probability lead to surreptitious importation of saccharin into this country, a proceeding by which the English agents would certainly not be benefited.

SCAMMONY.—The Sayrna market is very firm, with a brisk demand, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. in stock. The prices quoted there are at a parity of 23s. 3d. per lb. for first, 20s. 9d. for second, and 17s. 3d. for third quality, while skilleep fails.

SENNA.—No less than 394 packages, nearly all *Tinnevelly* are already announced for sale next Thursday.

SHELLAC.—The publication of the figures relating to the shipment of shellac from Calcutta has caused considerable uneasiness among certain holders, and led to a fall of about 5s. on standard second orange. The figures show exports amounting to no less than 21,500 cwt, of which 12,900 went to this country, 4,900 to the United States, and the rest to the Continent. If the shipments during January and February should be equally heavy, the faith in the reports of the short sticklac crop will be rudely shaken. TN second orange, which at the beginning of the week sold at 59s., c.i.f. terms, for forward delivery, changed hands to-day at 55s. per cwt. c.i.f. January-March shipment.

SODA COMPOUNDS.—Ash is quoted here at $1\frac{1}{2}d$. to $1\frac{3}{16}d$. landed, and on the Tyne at 1d. per degree; Biearbonate, 5l. 15s. to 6l.; Caustic quiet, cream at 7l, and white 70 per cent. 7l. 10s. on the spot; Crystals close fairly steady at 46s. 6d. in London, and 40s. 6d. on the Tyne; Nitrate firm at 8l. 12s. 6d. to 9l. 10s. on the spot, according to quality.

SPICES.—The year opened quietly, with a rather restricted business. At the first weekly auctions, held on Wednesday, a fairly large selection was offered for sale, but the whole went off at easy, or lower, rates for the lots sold, while the bulk was bought in. Cassia lignea sold at 22s. to 23s. for first-class damaged. Chillies about 2s. cheaper; fair Zanzibar, 33s. 6d.; a few lots sold at 34s. Cloves dull; 10d. to $10\frac{1}{2}d$. for fair to good Zanzibar; fine Amboyna, without reserve, at $11\frac{2}{8}d$. Ginger without business. Mace steady,

with sales of fine pale West Indian at 3s. 1d.; ordinary ditto, 2s. 6d. Nutmegs quiet. Pepper flat, and tending lower; brown Lampong, $7\frac{1}{4}d$.; white, without business. Pimento easier; ordinary to good, $2\frac{3}{8}d$. to $2\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb.

TEA.—The China market opened after the holidays with a public sale on Thursday, December 29, Congous and scented teas selling at about previous rates, but green teas weak. Business by private contract so far has been restricted, and public sales this week were light, Congous for price selling about \(\frac{1}{4}d \), per lb. easier (new Shantams 4\(\frac{1}{4}d \), very common old siftings 2\(\frac{1}{2}d \),), and scented teas in buyers favour. The Indian and Ceylon market opened on Monday, January 2, with light supplies for the week, Indian teas selling readily with strong demand, low-priced leaf and broken teas specially firm. Ceylons sell tolerably freely at the recent decline, though there is a probability of a further fall in this market before Ceylons touch bottom again. The following was the statistical position of our markets at the close of 1387 as compared with the preceding year:—

	Imports	Deliveries	Stock
China	116,500,000 85,000,000 11,250,000 3,000,000	10s. 119,250,000 83,250,000 10,000,000 3,000,000	1bs, 66,252,000 35,500,000 3 250,000 1,000,000
Јаран, &с }	215,750,000	215,500,000	1 6,000 000

Home Consumption. 180,500,000 lbs. | Export, 35,000,000 lbs.

And in 1886:-

	_		Imports	Deliveries	Stock.
China India Ceylon Java		::	10s. 140,500,900 76,500,0 0 7,000,00 0 4,000,000	10s. 142,500,000 68,500.000 6,250,000 3,750,000	1bs. 62,500,000 33,500,000 1,750,000 1,902,000
Japan, &c.	Concu) mpti	228,000,000	221,000,000	105,750,000

WAX (BEES') very firm. Stocks of the American varieties are becoming rather low, and higher rates are asked.

A SANGUINE VIEW OF QUININE.

THE total sales and resales of quinine on the three last days of the year just brought to a close amount to about a quarter of a million ounces, a turnover which required probably a larger amount of capital than has been engaged in quinine in any three consecutive days during the year, though the quantity of the product represented falls perhaps a little short of what was sold in the first three days of the revival that occurred in November. There is little doubt that nearly half of these transactions were made on behalf of firms who were compelled to deliver quinine previously sold by them, and the operations must have cost them between 2,000l. and 3,000l. Such an operation could probably not have been carried through successfully but for the strategic movement of depressing the last bark sales, thereby creating an artificial weakness and causing certain holders to realise without further delay. Of course, such an opera-tion will scarcely be attempted in the same way again, nor will there probably be any occasion for it until the lots sold for January-February delivery fall due.

Now, although 1s. 11d. to 2s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$. are the only figures publicly reported, there seems little doubt that more than 2s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$. was paid for large lots. It is rumoured that some weeks ago speculators have been trying to invest 20,000l. to 30,000l. in quinine, and would even have been willing to pay 2d. per oz. above the current quotations to effect the purchase. At that time the price of quinine was nominally 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. 4d. per oz. with a very weak market, and after the article had risen to 1s. 3d., the intending speculators again considered the advisability of buying with 1s. 3d. as the basis, and 2d. extra as the inducement to secure a large quantity. Finally they did buy, though not to the extent previously intended, and it is believed that they paid as much as 2s. 2d.

er oz. for some of their acquirements. Besides these peculators it is said that there is a powerful syndicate now

perating on a similar basis.

It is thought that the first lots hought in this manner were old, not by speculative holders, but by the manufacturers hemselves. This inference is drawn by the fact that, xcept 50,000 oz. sold at auction at 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. 4d., no ransactions worth recording were entered into, while the undations remained at the lowest range of rates. A little vas hought at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. after the drop from 1s. 11d., ut which latter figure the last extensive business was done, and as the buyers in this particular case declare that they have not yet resold an ounce, there was practically nothing n speculators' hands that would not on resale leave a great oss, and it is scarcely likely that holders of stock would oegin to sell at the moment of an upward movement, especially after they had seen all weak holders cleared out. On the other hand, it seems hut reasonable to suppose that the slightest upward movement would be the signal for them to recommence buying, and this they probably did. The syndicate, carefully watching the clearance of the weak ones, seized the opportunity to get manufacturers to freely offer firm in a flat market, and commenced operations forthwith. No doubt manufacturers had accumulated large stocks, and were desirous of clearing these. They therefore sold freely, not only what they had ready made but also their future turnout, for forward delivery. The move to flatten the bark market enabled them to lessen their losses in the repurchase of quinine, but it prevented their getting the bark cheaper, as the large proportion was hought in by the importers. There is an impression that most of the quinine manufacturers must have lost a good deal of money in their struggle against low and constantly declining prices, combined with fierce competition and strenuous efforts to keep their works going, and that they will require all their strength to stand against the forces now arrayed against them.

URINAL TABLETS.—A mixture of paraffin and naphthalin melted and poured into moulds may be added to the suggestions which we have previously given.

New CITY DISPENSARY AT AMSTERDAM.—A new dispensary for hospital and official purposes is to be erected at Amsterdam. Prescriptions will he dispensed in three different sections of the huilding, for the medical service of the city, the police, and the fire-hrigade. The number of prescriptions for these three services averages about a thousand a day.

DRUGGISTS' GUILD IN CHINA.—The following is a copy of the agreement signed by the members of the Druggists Guild at Wenchow in China. "Preamble—From days of yore to the present all occupations have commenced their organisations hy establishing regulations to be subject to modifications by time and circumstances. Accordingly, we of the drug trade, in reign of Hsien Feng (having previously been divided into two guilds), united and formed a compact body without reconciling old and new rules, and therefore, for the past ten years irregularities have occurred, necessi tating their codification. Consequently we assembled and agreed on the new rules here subjoined. Henceforth they are to he conformed to in their entirety; their violation, when discovered, will entail the penalty of two plays and liquor and viands for over twenty persons. This notice is given co caution against infringements of the following laws:

'It is agreed that all accounts shall be settled at each of the three terms of the year.' 'It is agreed that deductions of 5 per cent. he allowed for cash payments, but not on credit transactions.' 'It is agreed that when a member is in debt to another, and transfers his dealing to a third party, the guild shall hring the three members together, and that he shall not he allowed to trade with the latter until he liquidates his deht to the former.' 'It is agreed that a memher who allows a customer a higher rate for dollars than their market value for the day shall be mulcted.' 'It is agreed that a druggist newly commencing business shall pay an initiation fee to the treasurer of the God of Medicine Temple; if failing to pay up the due amount in full, the memher who transacts trade with him shall he fined to the full extent of the deficiency.'

LONDON DRUG STATISTICS.

THE following figures refer to the stocks of the principal drugs in the Port of London on December 31, 1887, and to the imports and deliveries from January 1 to December 31, as compared with the preceding year:—

	Sto	cks	Imp	orted	Deli	Delivered			
Article	1887	1886	1887	1886	1887	1886			
Aloescs , kegs , gourds Anisc, Star . chts Arrowrootcks , bxs & tins Balsamscks, &c. Bark, Medicinal	5,211 7 4,679 181 12,552 8,304 612	5,030 12 10 221 12,150 5,330 669	5,013 57 1,651 217 15,736 10,274 671	5,510 610 98 15,168 6,317 934	4,898 62 908 275 15,056 6,475 750	4,959 12 760 251 14,375 4,051 827			
cks & cs "Srns, &cc. Boraxpkgs Calumba, Camphor, Cardamomschts Cocc. Ind. bgs, &b. Coclineal srns, &c. Cream of Tartar cks Cnbebsbgs Dragon's Blood chts Galls, China, &c. cs Trky & Prsn sks	11.333 48,286 487 2,798 1,838 727 286 5,310 113 99 1,781 2,970	7,871 54,479 1,156 1,596 5,928 616 440 6,862 11 102 136 2,805 3,929	30,043 40,948 2,473 3,930 5,107 3,479 299 4,355 46 467 127 4,447 6,985	29,402 40,793 2,032 2,505 9,025 2,752 579 5,848 90 595 172 6,575 10,294	26,572 47,132 1,670 2,659 9,395 3,482 453 5,907 44 446 160 5,189 7,936	26,418 42,563 1,564 1,838 10,220 2,962 481 6,672 127 507 166 7,028 9,020			
Ammoniac pkgs Animi & Copal pkgs Arabic,	236 4,426 11,245	189 5,965 15,375	8,106 20,110	308 9,050 33,567	177 8,619 23,959	269 9,354 26,828			
Asafœtida. " Benjamin Damar Galbanum Gamboge Guaiacum Kino;	450 1,531 3,412 65 79 76	820 1.566 5.970 9 107 50 113	72 2,163 4,719 1 217 48 52	926 2,778 8,756 — 419 102 14	399 2,269 6,123 1 355 45 67	916 2,798 7,557 6 451 90 58			
Kowrie tons Mastic pkgs Myrrh, Olibanum , Sandarac , Tragacanth Indiarubber, E.I.	501 105 528 3,984 1,049 1,904	773 141 397 3,565 1,247 604	1,782 26 880 7,349 1 445 3,508	1,593 73 456 4,558 1,660 1,982	2,178 45 578 6,823 1,642 2,203	2,876 51 444 5,884 1,830 2,227			
Madagascar, S. American, Mozambique, African, &c,	255 24 120 573 26	132 9 36 289	732 82 380 1,125 30	558 70 155 854 13	574 66 294 814 4	611 94 210 803 14			
Total Indigo, East Indian	998	466	2,319	1,650	1,752	1,738			
chts , Spanish srns Ipecacuanha.pkgs Jalapbls Lac Dyechts Myrabolans .tns Nux Vomica pkgs Oils—	8,297 1,835 158 143 7,166 10,535 543	10,632 2,029 71 162 7.843 8,413 689	18,092 4,244 613 114 105 13,715 785	22,070 4,466 591 221 491 14,356 2,233	20,397 4,338 551 122 750 11,120 898	20,573 4,036 642 256 646 12,244 2,528			
Anise cs Cassia ,, Castor cks , cs Cocoa-nnt ths Olive cks, &c. Palm ths Opium chts, &c. Rhnbarb chts Safflower pkgs Sarsaparilla bls Senna bls, &c. Shellac, Orange	171 185 846 7,515 1,823 680 208 2,124 1,134 365 421 2,505	155 118 598 6.465 1,300 879 299 2,105 1,856 446 514 963	185 310 1,391 11,539 4,936 4,098 184 1,896 1,142 1,373 6,907	301 278 1,043 11,903 4,656 9,420 463 1,261 1,737 1,481 2,956	180 222 1,141 10,463 4,416 4,402 154 1,920 1,850 445 1,315 5,263	430 324 981 11,296 5,260 9,854 415 1,396 1,932 417 1,392 2,794			
chts, &c. Garnet, Bntton,	41,880 15.394 11,106	37,010 11,457 11,544	34,347 11 813 8,842	29,745 7.376 13,083	29,313 8,038 9,234	28,978 7,984 11,167			
Totalchests Sticklacchts, &c. Gambiertns Cntch, Tnrmeric, Vermilion, chts, &c. Wax, bees'lls &	68,380 4.391 1,897 945 2,636 63	60,011 4,210 1,668 1,415 1,862 54	55,002 1,363 12,892 2,486 2,536 141	50,204 717 14,020 3,632 3,117 132	45,585 1,080 12,641 2,881 1,771 132	48,129 1.884 13.385 4,336 2,137 78			
wax, beesbis & cs. srns , cks & cs. cakes Wax, Japanpkgs	812 1,755 18 912	1,171 1,317 89 1,419	883 3,232 26 1,102	1,385 2,876 157 2,104	1,120 2,791 - 1,536	1,334 2,903 72 2,316			



Memoranda for Correspondents

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish.

Write on one side of the paper only; write early; and devote a separate sheet of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulæ consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries, &c., not noticed in this issue will, if possible, be attended to next week.

Medical Men and Chemists.

SIR,—In October last Sir Dyce Duckworth, by request, addressed the pharmaceutical chemists of this country, and gave forcible expression to his views in relation to their duty to the medical profession, their duty to the public, and on the manner in which they should conduct their business. Against this no objection could be raised, as it is highly important that this section of the community, as well as others, should be interviewed, and receive criticism and admonition from persons beyond and outside their own circle; but for this to be salutary it should come from all quarters, and show both sides of the shield, lest in correcting narrowness of thought and action in one direction, it should lead to the same result in another.

Looking at the matter in this light, eminent as Sir Dyce Duckworth is in the profession, and valuable indeed as his address was in some respects, it must be remembered that his opinions and judgment are not free from the bias of education, position, and power, and must not be taken as authoritative.

You, sir, in your editorial capacity, have already pointed out some of the fullacies of that address, and several chemists have done the same in your journal; but I contend that it demands a much fuller consideration, and to be looked at from other standpoints, and, unless I am too late in the field, I would like to make a few remarks upon it arising out of thirty years' experience as a country general practitioner and eight years' previous experience as a pharmaceutical chemist.

Viewing the address as a whole in its general character and bearing, it cannot be denied that whilst Sir Dyce Duckworth has set before the pharmaceutical chemists a very lofty ideal after which they are to strain, the spirit represented by "Thou shalt not" greatly predominates, and that they are treated as if they are men wanting largely in discernment of what is right and wrong in their dealings with others; that they require to be much more under the law of restriction than of liberty; and the lecturer appears to be ignorant of how heavily they are handicapped in the way of making an honest living by the amount of education demanded of them, the small number of physicians' prescriptions which fall to their lot to dispense and reap a profit from, the competition to which they are subject from the bulk of the general medical practitioners dispensing their own medicines, and the still further competition from "the stores." Under these circumstances, I contend that the lofty ideal which he has set up is beyond the region even of approach, and if they were to attempt to carry on their business on the narrow and exclusive lines which he has laid down they would be unable to maintain their position as educated pharmacists and tradesmen, and would at the same time be resigning their just rights and requirements as Englishmen.

Leaving now the general aspect of the address in abeyance, I shall confine my remarks mainly to two points therein, viz., Counter-prescribing by chemists, and the sale by them of patent medicines and such-like articles—both alike somewhat

arbitrarily denounced by Sir Dyce Duckworth, and affecting the liberties and the wants of the public as well as of chemists generally.

1. Counter-prescribing by Chemists.—Against this practice it is urged there is no need for it, inasmuch as there are able and fully-qualified medical practitioners to meet the necessities of all classes for obtaining medical advice. This argument may hold good in its relation to the wealthy and the well-to do portion of the community, whilst, as regards the artisans and the very poor, there is much less need for it than in former times, by reason of the clubs and medical dispensaries to which they are eligible for membership. But these institutions are only open, and the medical officers accessible, on certain hours of the day; and here it is that the services which the chemist can render in prescribing for many of the lesser ills is a great boon, because he is accessible at all hours, and at very small cost.

There is, however, another and a very large class to whom the help of the prescribing chemist is a much greater desideratum: I mean the genteel poor, with very limited incomes, together with smaller tradesmen and shopkeepers, agents, clerks, &c., who are often barely able to pay their way, even with strict economy; and these are all shut out from the benefits of the institutions I have named, and yet are unable to afford a fee of 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. to a medical man every time they require medical advice, especially in the common and many minor forms of disease to which they are subject. But it is objected that the chemist is not fitted in point of education to diagnose disease nor distinguish between the lesser from that which is more serious in character. That he can do this, and prescribe for the same as intelligently and efficiently as the educated medical practitioner, no one affirms; but it is idle to declare that he is totally incompetent to render any measure of help in this direction, and cannot be safely trusted for the most part not to exceed the bounds of prudence in the matter. In fact, so far as chemists dare to do so, every day's experience encourages confidence in them. Hence I say that, when the skilled help of the medical practitioner is not within the reach of any class, the lesser help afforded by the chemist, on terms suited to their financial circumstances, should not be denied them.

To those medical men and others who come but little in contact with the lower middle portions of the community, the reasons I have suggested in favour of counter-prescribing will seem trivial; but to those acquainted with the difficulties and trials of that class my remarks will be considered

more worthy of consideration.

2. The Sale of Patent Medicines and such-like Articles.—Sir Dyce Duckworth pronounces the "Thou shalt not," and thereby eliminates another source of profit to the chemist; and this notwithstanding the fact that they are advertised from week to week in medical journals circulating mostly amongst the profession. Now, unless medical men pre-cribed these nostrums, they would not be continually advertised in those periodicals: it would not pay; and before physicians denounce the sale of these things, they should abstain from using them, and adhere more to their own authorised Pharmacopæia, which should be made sufficient for their therapeutic purpose, if it is not already so. But more than this: I am of opinion that, in virtue of the public being detarred, so far as they are, from obtaining medical advice from chemists, there has arisen a greater demand for patent medicines. Liberty restricted in the one direction leads to demands in another.

Finally, I maintain that the protective policy pursued by the profession in relation to themselves—in conjunction with the restrictive policy they have exercised to wards the pharmaceutical chemists—is one which is radically and inherently unsound in character, and is detrimental to the inte-

rests of the general community.

It will not be disputed that no one should be allowed to pass himself off as, or pretend by any designation to be, an educated and legally-qualified medical practitioner, who is not so. Let this natural right of the profession be guaranteed, as it may easily be done; it would then be only justice to the chemist to allow him at least that measure of freedom for which I have been contending, at the same time guarding it from extravagance and danger by increasing the penalties (if need be) aheady existing attached to a cisastrous issue of his action in this matter, arising from ignorance, careless-

is, or indiscretion. This would make him extra cautious to overstep the bounds of prudence to the detriment of se who sought his aid; and whilst the public would thus

the most part be protected from rash and incompetent in, and be helped out of many a difficulty, according to it circumstances, the chemists themselves would also be iners, and with but little if any injury to the profession, to would then be able to obtain a ready and much better compense for their services than at present they for the est part have.

Only let medical men show that their education, their perience, and their attainment in knowledge for overcomglisease in its various manifestations is far beyond and ove that of the unlearned and less competent, and they il require much less protective legislation in medical

atters.

I might have alluded to other aspects of Sir Dyce Duckorth's address, but these I must leave to others. I am rprised that the pharmaceutical chemists of this country we shown such a spirit of meekness and resignation in the ce of the antagonism towards them; but if they are content be deprived of their liberties as Englishmen, with themslyes must rest the blame.

I am, sir, yours very truly, A. C. CLIFTON, M.R.C.S. Eng., and M.D. N.Y. Hon.

Provincial Schools of Pharmacy.

SIR,—Perhaps no suggestions have received such definite rape as those put forward by the exponents of higher ducation. A fairly high standard of culture is generally dmitted to be desirable, but enthusiasts, faddists, successful men cry for more and yet more education, and see in it a anacca for all our woes. An elevated status is to be sociated with increased prosperity, and all is to be well if

ve will but educate.

Well, perseverance will accomplish much, and a result of his constant iteration is that many are half convinced, hough they await conclusive evidence, based on facts, ere hey fully surrender. They are disposed, too, to assist in the experiments necessary to demonstrate the facts, either personally or by supplying the funds to meet the inevitable expense; and we find, at the present time, the movement n full vitality, schools being started at various centres for the purpose of imparting the knowledge that could formerly be gained only by self-aid, or at London. Some have already proved failures, others are languishing, and of those which survive it cannot yet be said that ultimate success is assured. It is interesting to note the differences in the methods adopted by the various promoters. According to Dr. Symes there are two main classes of schools of pharmacy. In the first the impulse proceeds from established pharmacists, who make all the necessary arrangements, often on an elaborate scale, and then seek to attract students to their classes. This is found to be the wrong method of procedure, for the anticipated rush of eager students does not take place. Of the few who do come, the numbers dwindle away session after session, and no fresh supply of raw material for the culturing machine presents itself. Sooner or later the end comes, and then we have to look back upon another vain endeavour to develop the ideal pharmacists who will not be evolved. The alternative process is when the students themselves in a district first practically realise their own needs and seek to satisfy them. Then some good results must follow. The promoters are each interested, and satisfactory work is sure to be accomplished. But ill-fortune may still be expected unless some external help is furnished. Apprentices and assistants are unable alone to carry on such a scheme, and, unless their principals sympathise with their efforts at selfimprovement and come to their assistance when they are convinced of the earnestness of the attempt, another failure will be scored. A remarkable instance of this occurred in the North of England some years ago. The success for several years was phenomenal, but the masters were apathetic, not even troubling to induce their new apprentices to join the association. These were bashful, as new-comers naturally are. At the outset everyone knew everyone else, and time increased their familiarity; but the freshmen, being interlopers from the old boys' point of view, were received with some degree of reserve. This, of course, repelled them, and, no encouragement being given by their chiefs, they failed to

persevere. So, in time, as the first-year's apprentices who were in at the start completed their term and sought other spheres of activity, the number of members faded away to the vanishing-point and the affair collapsed. The impulse was good, and proceeded from the right source; but the local pharmacists failed to recognise it as they should, and a valuable opportunity was lost.

The essential features of a successful school of pharmacy must, then, be watchful care on the part of principals to aid in the development of any healthy symptoms of "self-help" in students, willingness to be practical in their assistance, and persistent advocacy of the claims and advantages of the movement to all beginners whom they can in any way influence. The teachers must be competent and able to collist the sympathies of the students in their work. Voluntary teachers may be got for a time, but paid men must be provided sooner or later. However, since one good man can easily deal with all the subjects sufficiently well for elementary pharmaceutical purposes, this need not prove a source of anxiety, even to those who most insist upon the necessity of

keeping the class-fees low.

It may be worth pointing out, whilst on this topic of "self-help," how schools of pharmacy fail to make headway north of Yorkshire. This may be due to want of spontaneity in the impulses that affect individual students and their masters. Or, again, the former may feel more confident of their own intellectual strength and ability than their southern brethren. Be this as it may, none can deny that Scotch and North-country pharmacists can well hold their own both as regards culture and business aptitude. Does it not occur, too, how much imported northern energy and intellect accomplish in keeping up the standard of south-country pharmacy? May be, after all, the best result, both to the individual and to the class, is effected by self-reliant, persevering effort, unhindered by any slavish dependence upon classes. Some attendance at these is desirable, however; in the first place (if they be good), to show students how to classify their knowledge and teach them how to learn. But the real work must always be done by themselves. The perfect realisation of this fact should enable us to meet unmoved the reproaches of those mentors who bewail the casting of educational pearls before swine, and lament over the stiff-neckedness of this generation, which will not come to the fount of scientific grace nor listen to the gospel of pharmaceutical status. "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity," say our preachers when a school fails, but let us look at the facts. It should be plainly evident that, in a district where this occurs, a school of pharmacy is not wanted. Even if needed, it cannot be founded by force, for, in matters affecting human convenience, needs mostly are made subservient to wants. You cannot alter human nature, even in pharmacists, by any cut-and-dried schemes. And though high-toned and successful pharmacists may rampage around when their efforts to acclimatise an extra high-class scientific and professional culture fail, yet they themselves are for the most part living evidences of the non-necessity of such systematic plans of education. They have succeeded in business and attained the foremost rank in the practice of their art (a very different matter by the way) in spite of the want of such systems during their early career. It is quite unnecessary that they should agitate themselves, to their own mental disquiet, over our prospects as a class, and dogmatically "rant" about their unfailing (?) remedy of education, without which, applied in the manner proposed by the "boss ranter" for the time being, we may not expect to be saved from the wrath of increased competition to come. They may be right, of course, but more doubt than believe that the prophets are inspired. So the trade goes on; each man does the best he can for himself, and, on the whole, the result shows that he does it pretty well. If he succeeds in carrying out his original intention it is well; if he fails to do so, but yet prospers in a moderate degree, it is well also, though not so Yours truly, well. A TEACHER.

Mr. Gerrard's Cod-liver Oil Emulsion.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Heder" pointed out a few weeks ago that the form for the above as published gave no directions for the solution of the saccharin, and consequently the resulting compound had none of the dulcified sugges-

tiveness of the sugar-eclipser. Mr. Gerrard's reply was

I prepared some of the emulsion, using half the quantity of the saceharin dissolved in a little water with the necessary quantity of sodii blearb. The emulsion seemed to me to have a sweeter taste than the sample which I had the opportunity of tasting on the evening when Mr. Gerrard read his paper. The emulsion is an excellent one. On examining it after five weeks there is only a little separation (readily shaking Yours, &c., W. G. B. (227/17.) up) and no trace of acidity.

The Dark Side.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Silas Mainville," is anxious to ventilate his view of the dark side of our trade prospects. I cannot see how the duty on alcohol and the medicinestamp tax are hardships to us. Aleohol and its preparations, with or without duty, must have their market value, which the public, not the trade, pay. Competition will very soon determine what that value is. The medicine stamp tax is a nuisance to humanity. Patent medicines are the curses of our trade, by reason of the facilities given for their multiplication by cheap advertisements and a total want of guarantee by the use of a revenue stamp. I would sayeither explode the whole patent-medicine bubble by taking off all restrictions whatever, or institute an office for the examination and registration of proprietary medicines.

Two hardships we country chemists much lament: the existence of extensive free hospital and infirmary dispensing, and medical men's own dispensing. In this town one-half of the out-patients of our infirmary ean well afford to pay for their own medicine. All our medical men but one get something out of their own prescriptions.

Yours truly,
HEDER. (227/45.)

The Irish Pharmacy Act.

SIR,-I agree with you that the fluency on both sides of this question ought to be curtailed; but I fail to see where the chemists and druggists of Ireland are to give way in any of the positions they have taken up. They have asked for a perpetuity of their trade, and any number of reasonableminded men will, I am sure, grant this. Parliament will not legislate for one class of traders only. If I mistake not, the father of the Pharmacy Bill of 1875, when asked to legislate and provide for a grade to be called druggists, said he would not consent to anything except a Bill on the lines of the English Aet; and rather than have no Bill the promoters consented, with a proviso in the Bill that it was optional what title they would give the said traders. The legitimacy of their decision to have only one grade, as well as other transactions of the Irish Pharmaceutical Council, may ere long be tested.

I learn on good authority that the Pharmaceutical Council can be compelled to recognise the said traders in the way the Aet intended, namely, equal privileges with themselves; and, if I am not mistaken, their action in casting aside the view of the Chemists and Druggists' Association here (which they asked for) may lead to the bringing of an Yours very truly, old house over their heads.

A WHOLESALE DRUGGIST. Belfast, January 4.

SIR,—In my estimation, the assistants and apprentices have a voice in this matter, particularly those who were in business prior to the Pharmacy Act of 1875. As one of those unfortunate persons who entered business in 1874, my position was then perfectly legal, but after a time I became conscious that I was in a false position; however, I had entered some time upon my business, and as the life of man is too short to serve two apprenticeships, I was compelled to remain at my present vocation. Could any person under heaven have foretold that in twelve months I would be placed in an illegal position? I hold that I have a perfect right to be included in whatever legislation is contemplated, as I have a life interest at stake. I have spent my time, talents, energy, and education; has any pharmaeist invested more, save a little capital? The President of the Pharmaeeutical Council, on December 11, remarked that any who were ap-

prentices or assistants previous to 1875, and who had not gone into business during the last twelve years, were unlikely to do so for the rest of their eareer, and therefore he (the President) thought it would be a mistake to include any in the recommendations who were not in business at the present moment. I hope, sir, I may not be thought discourteous in saying that these words totally misrepresent the true facts of the ease; moreover, they are encouraging those who have been trading as chemists and druggists for the past number of years by legislating up to 1886 and excluding those who have remained in obedience to the law. The most prudent, intelligent, and best business men have remained assistants since. Men who did not deem it prudent to come into conflict with the law or the Pharmaceutical Society; who did not wish to test the legality of the ease; who have never violated one single principle, but have for the past twelve years been patiently groaning under a heavy load never contracted by any error of their own—do these men not deserve consideration? Did anyone ever hear of such a miserable attempt to right a wrong? I would say, Establish a second grade, as is distinctly provided for in the Pharmacy Act of 1875. Carry out the spirit of that Aet, according to the original intentions of its promoters; make the examination as stringent as you please. Give us an opportunity of jumping the ditch or failing—but at present we have none to jump. Faithfully yours,

A CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST'S MANAGER. Belfast, January 2.

"A Belfast Chemist and Druggist's Assistant" also criticises. the President's remarks in a similar sense.

A Novel Use for Mercury.

SIR,—A few days ago I was asked to suggest a plan for elearing a waste-water pipe, which was so built in that it eould not be eleared in the ordinary way. I poured down 7 lbs. of quieksilver, and found that it opened a passage and carried down the slime, sand, and bits of sponge which eaused the obstruction. The idea may not be novel every where, but it is so in this district Yours truly,

[Mercury used to be taken internally as an aperient in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and more on the same principle. "Heder" has adopted the old idea.]

DISPENSING NOTES.

The opinion of practical readers is invited on subjects disoussed under this heading.]

An Emulsifier Wanted.

SIR,—Can you suggest any way by which this prescription for a lotion can be prepared so as to render it presentable? I find it very unsatisfactory in dispensing it as written. The lotion has to be applied on linen:-

> Bismuth carbonat. .. 3ij. Acid. hydrocyan. dil. .. 3j. Oi, amygd, dulc. .. Ξj. Aq. rosæ ad Misce. Ft. lotio.

> > Yours respectfully,

[The addition of mucilage to lotions is objectionable, because it imparts its inherent stickiness to them. For thatreason it should not be used in this case. A presentable lotion may be made by shaking the oil with 1 oz. of rose water and 2 draehms of tincture of quillaia; gradually add 6 oz. of rose water to this with constant shaking. Rub up the carbonate of bismuth with a little rose water, and transfer to the emulsion; make up to half a pint, and add the hydroeyanic acid.]

A Large Pill.

SIR,—A few drops of tinet. benz. co.—admissible, I consider—will make a good mass, and certainly not "a large pill." W. G. B. (218/20.)

Ammonia and Salicylates.

SIR,—Will you kindly inform me what is the eause of the following prescription turning almost black when it has been made two or three days:—

	Sodæ salicylat.	 			 Эij.
	Potass. bicarb.	 			 Siss.
	Spt. am. arom.	 			 Зij.
	Aquæ ad	 	• •	• •	 3viij.
-	maiatrina				

Yours very faithfully, APPRENTICE. (223/16.)

[Salieylic acid and its salts, like carbolic acid, are slowly acted upon by the air in presence of ammonia, with the formation of the black compound (closely related to aniline) which makes the above mixture objectionable. A similar result takes place in simple solutions of sodium salicylate, which become brown on exposure, this change being accelerated if the solutions are alkaline.]

A Question of Filtration.

SIR,—Please state in your columns if the following prescription should be filtered; it gives a white precipitate:—

Liq. plun	nbi		 	 	3ij.
Acid. hy	drocya	11.	 • •	 	5ij.
Acid. car	bolic.		 	 	3iij.
Aq. ad			 	 	žviij.
Ft. lotio.					

What is the precipitate?

JUVEN. (221/30.)

[Basic lead acetate forms with carbolic acid a compound of uncertain composition, which is insoluble in water. This compound is formed in the above lotion. The hydrocyanic acid is not affected by the lead salt. The lotion should not be filtered without the prescriber's permission.

Ferri et Quin. Cit. and Potas. Cit.

SIR,—The following mixture was presented here and dispensed, with the results stated below:—

Ferri et quin. c	it.	 	 	į.
Liq. Fowleri	• •	 	 	5j.
Vin. aloes		 	 	3ij.
Pot. citratis		 	 	Zij.
Glycerini		 	 	388.
Aq ad		 	 	Sviii.

I first dispensed it in the order written, but on adding the citrate of potassium a cloudiness took place, quickly changing into a flocculent precipitate, permeating the whole mixture. I supposed that the quinine had been thrown out of solution, and thought it arose from the earbonate of potassium in the Fowler's solution, at the same time thinking there might be some in the citrate of potassium. I then dispensed it as follows:—

Ferri et quin. ci	it.				 5i.
Liq. arsenic. hy	droch	lor.	••	• •	 5j.
Vin. aloes					 5ij.
Pot. citratis			• •		 3ij. \
Acid. citric.		• •	• •		 gr. x.
Glycerine	• •	••	••	• •	399.

The result was little, if any, different. Eventually, I omitted the citrate of potassium, and explained to the customer my reason for doing so. Was I justified in doing this?

"GUSL." (227/34.)

[The precipitate is due to the citrate of potash, and is generally avoided by the addition of a little citric acid. This is justifiable, but the alteration made by "Gusl" was not so.]

An Impracticable Formula.

SIR,—Will you permit me to suggest that \(\frac{7}{3}iij.\) sp. v. r. might have been substituted for the aqua dest, in the above ?

W. G. B. (219/50.)

LEGAL QUERIES.

11/225. Petrobro writes:—Supposing a chemist of thirty years' standing were to die and leave an only son who was not quite of age, but who was well accustomed to serve in the shop and understood a good deal of the business. If the lad had not passed his examination, could he carry on the business? [No; but it could be carried on by the executors, a qualified assistant being employed as manager.] Could he carry on under the old name, not using "chemist and druggist" on his labels? [Yes; but he must not sell poisons, nor use any other title indicating that he is registered.] Could he prepare, advertise, and sell patent medicines which his father was accustomed to do? [Yes.] If he could put a qualified man in the shop and be taught by him, could he prepare for the examinations? [Yes; but if carried on as a chemist and druggist's shop, the qualified man must be either the owner or employed by the executors, as before stated.]

55/225. Bergamot.—If you bought from sample, and you can prove to the satisfaction of a court that the bulk does not correspond with the sample, you need not accept the goods. But if you have no such proof you have a very poor case, as you could not expect to get a fine essence at the price you paid.

226/17. Messrs. Curtis & Co. (48 Baker Street, W.) say in reference to "J. W. P.'s" inquiry (69/221) re "Cod-liver Oil Cream":—"We have made this preparation for some years, and should certainly oppose his registering the name. We also think we are not alone in the use of above title."—"Northumberland" (62/227) adds that Mr. R. C. Furley, of Edinburgh, also sold a preparation under this name.

14/90. Lakes.—You can ascertain whether any particular trade-mark is registered at the Trade Marks Office by paying 1s. for a search; you can get forms at your post-office. The trade-marks you have bought are no use to you until they are duly transferred. Sec p. 261 of the DIARY.

72/223. F. Williams.—The law does not specify any length of time during which a widow may carry on her husband's business without a qualified assistant. She must use all due diligence in getting one.

46/219. Remus.—The vin. coca Mariani may only be sold, we understand, by persons holding a wine licence. We believe it has been decided that it does not require a patent-medicine stamp. It may be as well to explain that the payment of one duty does not necessarily exclude the payment of the other. Holders of retailers' wine licences may not selk wines in less quantities than in the ordinary wine-bottles. A physician's prescription would not entitle them to break the law.

224/10. D. E. (Dundee) and (223/50) S. Lenoy.—A certificate of having passed the pharmaceutical Preliminary examination is not accepted in lieu of the equivalent three-subjects of the medical preliminary, or by the medical faculty of any university. The first-class certificate of the College of Preceptors is accepted.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

216/58. Cochincal sends us various printed papers and the prescriptions issued by a Mr. Rosc to people who are sufferers from "nervous debility, loss of vital power and energy," which the gentleman states he was himself afflicted with, but obtained relief by following the prescriptions of "an Indian-physician" whom he met in Lisbon. There are several unusual ingredients in the formulæ, and the methods of compounding them are the most ridiculous imaginable. Pareira brava, golden seal, cinchona, potassium bromide, and lithium carbonate arc the ingredients of the powders which are to be taken, and they are prepared by a roundabout method of decoction, infusion, and evaporation. Pill No. 1 is composed of "cocain, jerubebin, helonias dioica, gelsemin, ext. ignatiae

amaræ (alcoholic), and ext. leptandra," while the ingredients of pill No. 2 are "ext. buchu, cxt. nux vomica, ext. damina, pulv. cascara amarga, and ext. diospyros kaki." We cannot follow Mr. Rose in his extremely lucid description of the manufacture of these pills further than to say that they are to be made by the method of "percolation, by displacement, with the customary apparatus," and are to weigh 4 grains. We cannot tell our correspondent where he can obtain the jerubebin. The other ingredients are more or less common. Helonias dioica is the melanthaceous devil's bit, or false unicorn root, of the American celectics. The root is used for disorders of the reproductive organs, especially of the female. Damina stands, of course, for damiana. Cascara amarga, or Honduras bark, the product of Picramnia pentandra (N. O. Anacardiacem), is used as a tonic in scrofula and syphilis. It was tried in this country about five years ago, but we have not heard of any good results from it. The only diospyrus which we know to be us d in medicine is Diospyros virginiana, or persimmon. The bark of this plant is used as a tonic and astringent, chiefly in cases of chronic dysentery. Mr. Rose has found, of course, that chemists do not compound his prescriptions properly, and that his "fellow-sufferers' should send him 14s. 9d. for a supply of medicine!

98/38. Old Towler.—It has been stated that areca nut is the principal constituent of Naldire's worm-powders.

225/74. Midland. — Herb Beer Foam Producer. — For this, either tincture of quillaia or tincture of senega is used. Either of these, in virtue of the saponin contained in them, produces a splendid head.

225/18 Chemicus.—We have no other formulæ for Blueblack Ink. To decolorise the Lavender Water containing saffron, add 3j. of liq. plumbi subacet. to each gallon. Shake well, allow to deposit, and filter.

106/38. X. Y. Z.—The following is a good formula for Graph Composition (a similar preparation is patented):—

Nelson's gelatine 3 oz. Soak in 4 oz. of water for twelve hours, then add—

Glycerine 2 oz,

and heat gently until dissolved. Pour while hot into square wooden or tin trays.

100/29. Ajax asks "the correct number of drachms in 1 oz. of otto of roses. He has been told that there should be 10 in 1 oz., but wholesale houses only allow 9." The explanation is that a Turkish oz. of otto of roses contains 10 Turkish drachms, which are equivalent to 9 English drachms.

226/47. S. et S.—The Chemical Laboratories of Somerset House are not open to any students of chemistry who may have the desire to enter them. The only way of getting admission into the laboratory is first by admission into the Inland Revenue Service, and afterwards to the laboratory by competitive examination. Those successful candidates who are selected for the laboratory first have to serve as students at the Science and Art Department, South Kensington. Then they are taken on as temporary assistants, and from this body the permanent staff is recruited.

226/45. J. Clarke.—We fear that mere poisoning will not get rid of rats, as the canal and seed-store are their feeding grounds. Try the following plan, however:—Feed the rats for a week with bran and butter mixed together, and flavoured with oil of anise. Then give the visitors a surprise one night by mixing with each dishful of the food ½ oz. of carbonate of barium and 1 oz. of powdered strychnine.

109/16. J. S. asks if any Australian chemist can oblige him with information regarding a colourless liquid used by painters in Australia for mixing with red lead for priming, &c.

225/54. Chemist's Assistant.—Sulphur Skin-lotion.—Try the following:—

Mix.

30/96. Pax (Paris).—Danish Butter colouring.—The simplest way of making this is to digest the bruised seeds 1 part in 5 parts of cotton-seed oil. Or you may make it by digesting ordinary annatto with hot methylated spirit until exhausted. Evaporate the spirit to a consistence of a soft extract, and dissolve in a strong solution of carbonate of soda. Filter and precipitate the colouring resin with dilute sulphuric acid. Collect on a filter; well wash and dry. This resin is now to be dissolved in a little rectified spirit and added to cotton-seed oil, the spirit being evaporated by heat, if necessary.

224/47. Indugator.—Ginger Beer.—In 1 gallon of water dissolve $\frac{1}{3}$ lb. of sugar, 2 drachms of cream of tartar, and add $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. of strong tincture of ginger and a whole lemon sliced. Float a piece of toast on the liquor, pour a table-spoonful of yeast on the toast; let stand for twelve hours, strain through a fine cloth, and bottle. Instead of the ginger tincture, &c., you may use cream of tartar, $\frac{\pi}{2}$ ss.; bruised ginger, $\frac{\pi}{2}$ ss.; essence of lemon, gtt. x.

223/53. Vooght.—Blackheads should be squeezed out, afterwards bathing the spot with warm water. Use the following lotion every morning:—

 Perelloride of mercury
 gr. iv,

 Bitter almonds
 3ij.

 Sweet almonds
 3vj.

 Powdered acacia
 3j.

 Eau de cologne
 3ss.

 Rose water to
 3viij.

Make an emulsion of almonds in the ordinary way, dissolve the per chloride in the eau de cologue, and mix.

Use plenty of soap and water.

224/7. Odour.—The basis of the periume appears to be jasmine.

224/17. J. G. (Glasgow) sends a Mixture for Rheumatism which is in extensive demand in Glasgow. It is made by a shoemaker, who is realising a small fortune from its sale. He has examined it, and finds magnes. sulph., ferri sulph., and ac, sulph. dil. to be the principal ingredients. A wineglass in hot water is given early in the morning with laxative effect. Some startling cures have been effected by its use. Our examination of the mixture corroborates "J. B.'s" conclusion.

215/22. Devoniensis.—The polishing powder which you send is a fine quality of rouge (Fe₂O₃). Egg Julep.—Transparent soap, 5ss.; hay saffron, 5ss.; perfume, qs.; S. V. R., O.; rose water, 1 gallon. Cut the soap into shreds and boil tand the saffron in a pint of rose water; strain, add the rest of the water, the spirit, and perfume when cold. Set aside for a day or two, and filter if necessary.

227/24. A. B. C.—Isinglass finings used by brewers are simply Brazilian or other medium qualities of isinglass.

Books.

1(4/12. G. & K.—Law's "Farmer's Veterinary Adviser" (Maclachlan & Stewart, 7s. 6d.) is a work which will suit you.

224/34. Alchemist. — An excellent historical sketch of chemistry is contained in the first volume of Roscoe and Schorlemmer's "Chemistry." Rodwell's "Birth of Chemistry" (Macmillan) is an interesting sketch.

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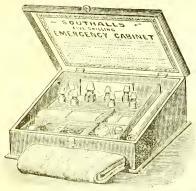
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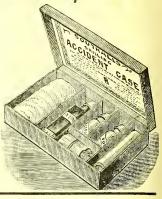
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id oz.) ", original and only Genulne', Preparation, ditto ditto	Winchester Quarts (6 lb.) 7/6 per lb., bottles free. S Antibilious Pills Ditto Ditto in bulk, bottles free, containing I lb., 2/9 each. Ditto ditto Ilb. 10oz., 4/6 Ditto ditto Ilb. 10oz., 4/6 B.—The Commissioners of Inland Revenue in requiring the Proprietors to stamp these Lozenges and Jujubes, before sending them out, will allow them to be sold by the retailers without further duty, providing they are simply wrapped in paper, and not enclosed in a box, bottle, or packet.	Celebrated Toilet Cream Ditto Ditto Amboline (Registered Trade Mark) The Thornton (Red) Lotlon (Stamp'd) Paragon Hair Wash Ditto
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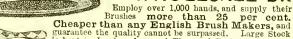
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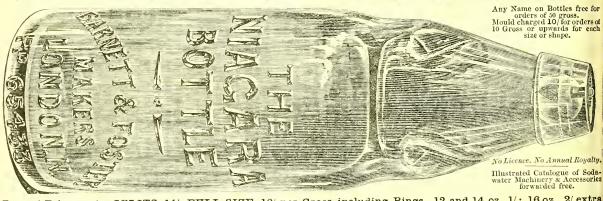
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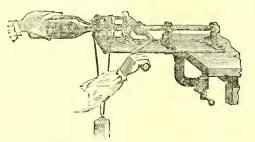
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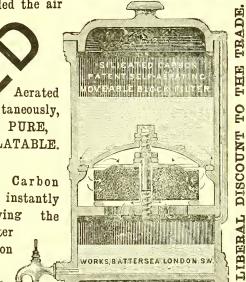
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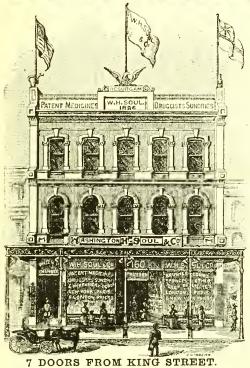
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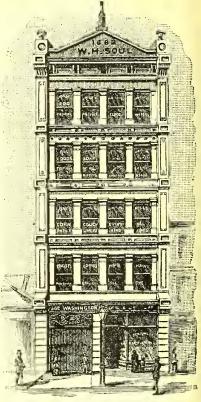
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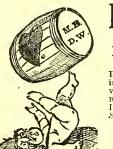
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It is, we believe, superior to the imported or any other Colourings. Gives a splendid Golden Colour to Pomades, Ointments, &c. Send for Samples and Prices before ordering elsewhere.

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Price 6d. and 2s. per Bottle, retail. A Patent Vegetable Oil, curing Sore Feet in Dogs, LOCURIUM. Cracked Heels, Broken Knees, or Sore Backs in Horses; and Sores, Bites, and Wounds of all kinds either in man or beast. Small Pamphlets on Canine Diseases supplied free for distribution.

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FOR Chills, Debility & Colic in all Animals.

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MIXTURE," an excellent Stomachic
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BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT.

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For assuaging pain and inflammation in all wounds, saddle galls, strains, bruises, and swellings in horses; for paining after calving and lambing, and for swellen udders and sore feet. \(\frac{1}{2}\)-doz. box, 7s. 6d.

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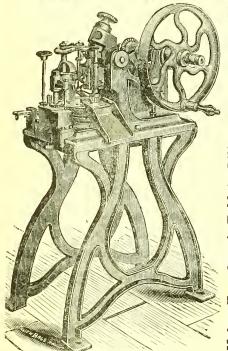
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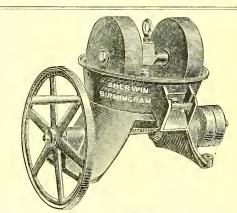
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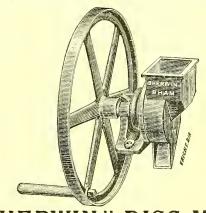
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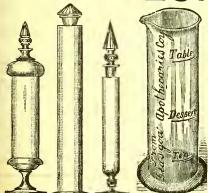
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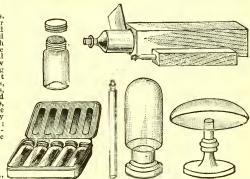
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A THERMOMETER Embedded in the Glass. Retail Prices, 2/9 & 2/- each. WHOLESALE of Principal London Houses, or of

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Best and TERROLINE. Petrolcum Jelly.

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THE PERFECT SURGICAL BANDAGE.

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THE NEW DISINFECTANT, in Powder, Fluid, and Soap, &c.

CHLORIDE OF LIME, in Bulk, or in 1/4, 1/2, and 1 lb. Air-tight Packages. CARBOLIC POWDER, from £2 10s, per Ton.

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LIME JUICE

REQUIRES NO SUGAR. For Sample and Terms

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ALBEMARLE STREET, LONDON, W.
Can be obtained through the Wholesale Houses.



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AGENTS APPOINTED. DUKE ST., GROSVENOR SQUARE.

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(ALL GROUND AT MY OWN MILLS),

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CRUSHED LINSEED (FROM SPECIALLY PREPARED SEED). Prices and Samples upon application to

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11 Edmund Place, Aldersgate St., LONDON, E.C.

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ESTABLISHED AS CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS IN THE COLONY 30 YEARS,

Are prepared to execute Indents for Chemists abroad upon favourable terms.

ALL PURCHASES MADE FOR CASH.

HONEY-DROP-

Retail-6d., 10d., 1/6, and 3/-

This splendid preparation, which is selling immensely, can be had

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UNDER ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

INVALUABLE TO THE ANALYST AND DISPENSER.

Enormous Saving of Gas; Brilliancy and Softness unequalled; Brightest, Steadiest, and Coolest of Gas Lights; easily applied to existing fittings; perfectly simple and absolutely safe.

LIGHTS from 6s. upwards.

ALBO-CARBON, 3d. per lb., or 18s. per cwt.

SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS.

For name of nearest Agent apply to

ALBO-CARBON LIGHT CO., LIM.

Wholesale Depot, 74a James St., Westminster. ESTABLISHED 1878.

18 inches high, inches 8

THE SYPHON"

(REGISTERED TITLE)

(CLARK'S PATENT)

HEATING STOVES.

NO FLUE REQUIRED.

No smoke. No smell. No dirt or trouble. Ne danger. All sulphurous vapours are condensed inside the Stoves, and passed off as a liquid into tray beneath. The ONLY SAFE ones for use in Hospitals, Sick Chambers, Greenhouses, Bedrooms, Halls, Shops, Offices, Churches, Schools, &c. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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THE SELF-OPEN

(GRIFFIN'S PATENT).

ALBION TIN WORKS, YORK ROAD, KING'S CROSS, LONDON, N.

Telegraph Address-" TINBOX LONDON."



Boxes ready made up, or the Patent Tops only (ready for making up), are supplied.

THE NEW TIN BOXES of Hermetically Sealed Preserved Foods, DRUGS and CHEMICALS.

THE NEW TIN BOXES are as cheap as the ordinary Boxes, require no soldering up, and can be opened with a penny

THE NEW TIN BOXES are being adopted by the largest Food-preserving Houses and CHEMISTS, to whom references can be given.

THE NEW TIN BOXES are also per-and Coffee Canisters, Biscuit Boxes, Confectionery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Soaps, &c.

THE NEW TIN BOXES are described by the Times, Colourman, and Press generally, as the "neatest and most elegant invention ever made."

CAUTION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY DIVISION.

GRIFFIN v. NOAKES. 1887. G. No. 1,088.

GRIFFIN v. FRAVER. 1887. G. No. 1087.

As we understand from some of our Clients that, from false representations made, an impression prevails that the proceedings in these actions have failed, we beg to inform the public that such is not the fact, and that the proceedings are being carried on as fast as possible, in the Chancery Division of the Court, to restrain the Defendants from selling or making Tins similar to those manufactured by us, and from infringing our Patents. The Defendants, pending the proceedings, have been ordered by the Court to keep an account of all sales made by them. Our Solicitors, Messrs. Clarkson, Greenwell & Co., have had instructions from us to proceed against all persons so offending.

FOR THE SELF-OPENING TIN BOX COMPANY, G. FEATHERSTONE GRIFFIN, Manager.

SAML. CLARKE,

"FAIRY" LAMP AND "FAIRY" LIGHT WORKS,

CHILD'S HILL, LONDON, N.W.

Show Room: 31 ELY PLACE, E.C.



the nature of glass, its discovery (for that it was rather than invention) is due to the United States; the ware is now manufactured in England under a patent. Its loveliness

when illuminated is due to the material, its translucency,

and its blending from peach to yellow, which is of the perfectness that radiated heat alone can effect.

"FAIRY" LAMPS AND "FAIRY" LIGHTS.

The patentee of the "FAIRY" Lights considering the Burmese Ware very suitable for his "FAIRY" Lamps, has had made of that Ware some very beautifully designed Chandeliers, Candelabra, Brackets, Bowls, &c., which he is pleased to add to his already large and varied stock of "FAIRY" Lamps.

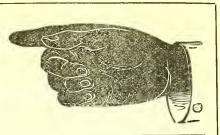
His additional Show Room at 31 Ely Place, Holborn Circus, is fitted up expressly for the display of these beautiful goods and is now ready for inspection by the Trade. There will be a Special Illuminated Display every Tuesday and Friday. The goods will be on show every day.

This "FAIRY" system of Illumination has called forth numerous encomiums from both individuals and the Press, but no greater compliment could possibly be paid than that of the Royal Botanic Society of London on June 30th and July 10th, 1886, when not only did the Council graciously award a "Special First Class GOLD MEDAL," but a resolution conveying a vote of thanks "to Mr. Clarke for his great assistance at the Evening Fêtes of June 30th and July 7th, 1886," &c. Then again in Punch, July 17th, 1886, there appeared—"Royal Botanical Fête! Illuminations perfect. Great Success. All sweetness and light." Complimentary articles appeared in Truth, February 25th and March 4th, 1886; The World, April 21st, 1886; The Pottery Gazette, August 2nd, 1886; and various other Journals of high-class standing.

N.B.—All the Lamps bear the Trade Mark "FAIRY," without which none are genuine.

Patented, and Trade Mark "FAIRY" Registered in Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Austria, Russia, United States of America, and all the Australian Colonies.

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QUANTITY AS ONE BUYERS OF AS SMALL A

have their name and address printed on the back of the boxes free of charge, thus bringing this offer within the reach of most Chemists, a gross of cones being no ill stock at any time.

SPECIAL PRICES TO LARGE BUYERS.

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DIRECTIONS ned over the 101 and course of the nerve

No. 9s.

Sample of Printed Cones sent with leasure to intending large buyers, lowing styles of Printing, Views, &c., which can be printed with equal ease from photographs.

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Handsome Case and goodsized Cone.

No better value in the Market, 4/ per doz.

DUMMY CONES for the Window given away with orders of 25/ and upwards.

6d. Glass Bottles with Metal Serew Cap.....
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2 6d. Willow Wood, lid serving as holder

3 9d. Glass Bottles, with Metal
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4 1s. Do. Do. Do. (Menthol
on Wood Mount) . . 6
5 1s. Do. Do. (Bullet Cone
wrapped in tinfoil) . . 6
6 9d. Boxwood, Pedestal Shape 5
7 9d. or 1s. Do. Barrel Shape . . 6
8 9d. or 1s. Do. Skittle Shape . . 6
9 9d. or 1s. Do. Skittle Shape . . 6
9 9d. or 1s. Do. Skittle Shape . . 6
9 1s. 6d. Do. Do. . . 7
90 1s. 6d. Or 2s. Do. . . . 9
10 6d. Oblong Willow Boxes, 12
on a Card 3



No. 17s .- Draughtsman Shape, boxwood, 4/ per dozen.

No. 17.-Medium size, ebony only, 6/3 per dozen.

No. 17L.—Very large and handsome size, a good 1/ line, boxwood, 6/6 per dozen.

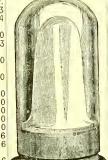
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An attractive style, bottle shape, the neck forming a good holder for the Menthol.

Bound to sell, the cases alone being worth the money.

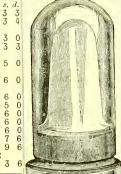
3/6 per dozen.

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Nos. 21 & 21A, 18. ., 23 & 23A, 6d.

No. 11 6d. Boxwood Pedestal, each in a box 12 in a box 13A 1s. Vegetable Ivory, 12 in a box, Acorn Shape . . . 5

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15 6d. Cardbou d Case, 12 in a box 3

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Of all WHOLESALE HOUSES and MERCHANTS, or DIRECT from the MANUFACTURER.



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No. 24.

MENTHOL OINTMENT.

A 1 BRAND.

A New Preparation, in 1.oz. blue opal pots, 8/ per dozen. In bulk, 1 lb., 1/6; ½ lb., 2/9; 1 lb., 5/3. Try some, and put it up as your own Spécialité, extraordinary results having been obtained from its use.

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Telegraphic Address—"SANITAS LONDON."

Telephone No. 1011.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY LIMITED.

(Contractors to H.M.'s Admiralty).

Letchford's Buildings, Three Colt Lane,

Bethnal Green, E.

London, January 7, 1888.

To

THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

of

GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

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Gold Medals, Antwerp Exhibition, 1886, and Exposition du Travail, Paris, 1885.

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 Fluid
- "Sanitas" Insecticide and Liquid Soap.
- "Sanitas" Sheep Dip.
- "Sanitas" Toilet Fluid.
- "Sanitas" Disinfecting Powder.
- "Sanitas" Tooth Powder.
- "Sanitas" Toilet Powder.
- "Sanitas" Disinfecting Bar Soaps, No. 1 and No. 2.
- "Sanitas" Disinfecting Soft Soaps, No. 1 and No. 2.
- "Sanitas" Antiseptic Toilet Soap.
- "Sanitas" Brown Windsor Soap.
- "Sanitas" Animal Soap.
- "Sanitas" Soap Powder.
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 Fumigators.
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Dear Sirs,—

We beg to thank you for the support accorded us in the past year, and to solicit your cordial co-operation in 1888.

We intend to largely advertise all our manufactures in the coming season, and we trust you will kindly keep them all in stock.

We have two new Show Cards ready, and shall be glad to supply same with Handbills.

Your faithful servants,

THE SANITAS CO., LIM.

C. T. KINGZETT,

Managing Director.



LYNCH'S

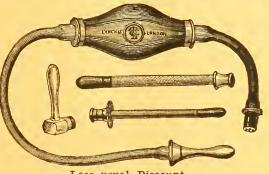
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In Mahogany Box Lined with Velvet. per dozen,

49/-



Less usual Discount.

Slide Cedar Box. per dozen,

YNCH & CO. have long recognised the imperfect nature of the Valves hitherto aployed in the construction of Enemas, and their liability to destruction from contact ith greasy matter, from clogging, and even in some cases actually rusting in the alvular Chamber.

In the employment of Glass they have secured a material not only free from the regoing defects, but combining all the essentials of incorrodibility, cleanliness, and erfect continuous action.

The Valves are so situated, being placed at the extremity of both inlet and delivery bes, as to admit of their ready removal and replacement, if desirable; and being ITHIN the Indiarubber are perfectly protected from any possibility of breakage.

The simplicity of the Apparatus, the entire absence of complication, and the etremely moderate price warrant the Inventors in hoping for its universal adoption.

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SHOWROOM.

We have now completed the restoration of our premises, and shall be pleased to see y of our country friends visiting London. Our Showroom contains samples of all aple goods and the most recent novelties, and we are fain to hope will prove of interest intending purchasers.

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CARRIAGE PAID. BRISTOL-Bath Bridge.

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NAME.	Per I	ozen.	Original Packages.			ges.	NAME:	Per Dozen.		Original Packages.			
NAME.	Bots.	½ Bots.	Bot	Bottles. ½ Bottles.		ottles.	NAME.	Bots.	½ Bots.	Bottles.		½ Bottles.	
Æsculap Alet Bonnes Bourboule (La) Bussang Carlsbad Contrexeville "Le Cler" Do. "Pavilion" Ems . Flitwick Friedrichshall Glesshubler, double-size bottles Do. claret-shape " Hunyadi-Janos Kissengen Kreuznach	15/ 9/ 12/ 11/ 7/ 10/ 8/ 9/ *13/ 11/ 8/ 9/ *15/ 11/	9/ •10/ •13/ 	25 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	28/ 36/ 48/ 42/ 28/ 38/ 30/ 35/ 28/ 	50 50 50 50 100	46/ 36; •40/ 36/ •50/	Missisquoi Oberbrunnen Orezza Pullna Roisdorf Rosbach Royat Rubinat St. Galmier Badoit (Still) Do. Noël (Sparkling) St. Moritz Schwabbach Selters Tarasp Taunus Vals (Société Springs) Vichy (State Springs)	18/ 10/ 12/ 10/ 6/ 6/ 8/ 15/ 6/ 12/ 8/ 5/3 9/ 8/6	 7/ 5/ 4/ 4/ 4/ 	24 50 30 40 50 50 50 25 50 60 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	35/ 40/ 28/ 30/ 24/ 23/ 33/ 30/ 22/ 25/ 30/ 23/ 32/ 32/ 32/	100 100 100 100 100 50 50	21/ 35/ 34/ 24/ 16/ 32/ 28/
Kronenquelle	10/	:: 1	50 50	40/ 36/			Victoria Ofner	14/ 10/	9/	25 50	27/ 40/	50	36/

* TERMS.—Five per cent. Discount for Cash with order only, except for Friedrichshall and Hunyadi Janos, which are net. PACKING.—Free for original cases or orders of 50 bottles, assorted. Under 50 bottles 6d. per dozen is charged.

SOLE IMPORTERS OF CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALTS. Per dozen Bottles Half-bottles

A SUPPLY OF SPECIAL COUNTER BILLS, WITH NAME AT FOOT, ON APPLICATION.

The medical profession order Cadbury's Cocoa Essence in thousands of cases, as the most wholesome beverage. Be sure

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"We have carefully examined the samples brought under our notice, and find that they are genuine, and that the Essence of Cocoa is just what it is declared to be by Messra, Cadbury Brothers."—Lancet.

Cocoa treated thus will, we expect, prove to be one of the most nutritious, digestible, and restorative of drinks."—British Medical Journal.

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Umney's Fluid Extract Cinchona Bark. Essential Oil Almonds. Freed from Prussic Acid.

Green Extracts. Fluid Extracts. Preparations of British Pharmacopæia, 1885.

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NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, Finest Non-Congealing (Season 1887).

TINCTURES-ETHER and CHLOROFORM in Bond.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS-" UMNEY LONDON." INLAND TELEGRAMS—"UMNEY LONDON."

SOUTHWARK, LONDON

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

usinesses Wanted. usinesses for Disposal. remises to Let. luction Sales.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1888.

Partnerships. Situations Vacant. Situations Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this Supplement can be received on FRIDAY MORNING, first post, though it is requested that the may be sent in as early in the week as possible.

EXCHANGE COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS appear on page 8 (bottom folio), and must be received not later than TERSDAY AT NOON, to appear in the issue of the Saturday following.

All Advertisements for this Supplement and Exchange Column must be prepaid. Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE, crossed MARTIN & CO.

OFFICES: 42 CANNON ST., LONDON, E.C.

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CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

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1.—I.ONDON, S.E..—In a very busy locality, main road well-fitted top with good stock; returns between £300 and £350; plenty of room for twinding business; the house is convenient, in good repair; rent very oderate; lease, &c.; price for business, including lease, goodwill, stock, d fixtures, £800 cash.

d fixtures, £800 cash.

2.—LONDON, S.W.—Nuclens of good-class Business; vendor tring; Dispensing and Retail; returns £600, have been much larger; Il prices; house large and convenient; rent low; price £500.

3.—LONDON, N.E.—In a busy locality, close to railway junction; undsome Pharmacy, established many years; returns about £700 yearly; tirely managed by an assistant; good house with every convenience; the £500.

4.-LONDON, W.—Dispensing. Retail, and Prescribing; conciced by an assistant; old-established business; returns £540 to £550;
to shop is at a corner, has double front, and is attractive; stock good;
interry moderate; price about £500.

5-LONDON, SE - Very profitable Prescribing and Retail usiness; returns nearly £450; well-fitted shop and good house, with orden; rent low; price £350.

6.—MIDLANDS,—Good town: first-class country Business: old-tablished and genuiue concern: returns over £2000, with good profits; tisfactory reasons for sale; price £1,600; part can be paid by instal-

7.-CHESHIRE.—In a manufacturing town, in good position, an destablished Business; present returns £500, have been much larger in the hands of the late owner; capital premises and good-sized house; nall premium and valuation, or lump sum.

8.—EASTERN COUNTY.—Handsome shop, Retail and Dis-pensing Business, for immediate transfer; returns nearly £1,300; several good proprietary articles; valuation of stock and fixtures only required; no premium for good-will.

no premum for good-will.

9.—FASHIONABLE SEASIDE TOWN (SOUTH).—
Nucleus of good-class Business, Dispensing and General Retail; under management; the position is commanding, and in good repair; the shop is well fitted; about £250 required.

10.—NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Good town; an old-established Business, with very handsome shop and good warchouse-room, for immendate disposal; returns over £2,500 yearly; exceptional terms are offered to a prompt purchaser; particulars in confidence.

11.—KENT.—About 20 unites from town; an established Business of good class; returns nearly £1,000; good average profits; double-fronted shop; well-fitted, comfortable house, held on good lease; reut £70; price for eash £750.

for eash £750.

12 - WATERING-PLACE (SOUTH). - Small good-class Retail Business; returns nearly £500 yearly, with good profits; lofty, well-fitted snop, and good house; rent low, on long lease; price about

13.—WESTERN CITY.—Old-established Business, Dispensing and Proprietary medicines; returns average over £700 yearly. very profitable; haudsome corner shop aut good house, veudor's own; leaso to be granted; valuation terms to be arranged.

14.—LIVERPOOL.—Retail and Prescribing Business; established many years; returns nearly £550; profits good; g od-sized shop and good stock; convenient house, held on lease; rrice £350.

N.B.—No Charge to Purchasers. Other Businesses, Town and Country; particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive costs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice; where required, free,

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Messrs. Orribge & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms, where business of a confidential nature requires the especial control of a London Country. tention of a London agent,

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

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(CLOSE TO VICTORIA STATION),

Having had over twenty-five years' business experience in all branches, Wholesale, Retail, and Transfer, invites communications from Gentlemen desiring either Sale or Purchase.

Gentlemen purchasing businesses frequently do not employ a valuer in their own interest, but are often guided by the advice of a valuer paid by the seller, a commission depending in amount on the sum received. Is this wise?

P. C. B. desires to act either for the Seller or the Bayer on the usual terms, but in no case will he advise on both sides.

A selection from the list of Businesses for Disposal will be advertiled in this column free of charge.

HOMAS JAMES BARNETT, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any debt or claim upon or affecting the estate of Thomas James Barnett, formerly of Hitchin, in the County of Hertford, but late of Clifton House, Hayward's Heath, in the County of Sussex, Chemist and Druggist, who died on the 5th day of November, 1887, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 2nd day of December, 1887, by Harry Walker Petitt, of 9 Ruskin Road, Tottenham, Middlesex, Chartered Accountant, and Walter Langley Earee, of High Street, Staines, Middlesex, Chemist, the Executors thereof, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims to me, the undersigned, their solicitor, on or before the 4th day of February, 1838, at the expiration of which time the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Thomas James Barnett, the testator, among the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the debts and claims only of which the said Executors sball then have had notice, and the said Executors will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose debtor claim they shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

GEO. W. EAREE.

89 Chancery Lane, W.C.,

Solicitor to the Executors of the said T. J. Barnett. Dated the 4th day of January, 1888.

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3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

SHOP, with large house and premises, situated in Lowestoft, and within half a minute's walk of the sea; the house is well adapted for letting in the season; the neighbourhood is rapidly gaining in popularity with visitors; this, combined with increased population, presents a good opening for an enterprising man of business; part fixtures left by late tenant; no reasonable offer refused. Apply, J. Wilson, South Lowestoft.

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CHEMIST'S Business in April, which will bear the strictest investigation; a trial required if possible. W. Mangnall, 84 High Street, East Sittingbourne, Kent.

ANTED, to purchase by easy instalments a small Retail Business in London, or an improving suburban district; one capable of increase desired; no bay-window; low rent. Address, giving full particulars (in confidence), A. Water, 11 West-ferry Road, London, E.

WANTED, Retail and Dispensing Business, returning from 68 to 610 persons and persons and persons are supplied to the control of the control o ing from £8 to £10 per week; must bear strictest investigation; or Partnership with a view to succession. Full particulars to "Exeter," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street. E.C.

GOOD Retail and Dispensing Business, in the South of England; South Coast preferred; returns n £300 to £1,200; must be a reliable concern. Address, from £800 to £1,200; must be a reliable concern. with full particulars, to "Minor," care of Mr. Leaver, Yeovil, Somerset.

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HEMIST'S Business for sale, £80, goodwill, stock, and fixtures; excellent chance for anyone starting; good reasons for leaving; thickly-populated neighbourhood B., 83 Derby Road, Nottingham.

£250 —For disposal, a genuine old-established Business; returns £400; market town, East Yorkshiie; nicely fitted; good profits; convenient roomy house; low ient. Apply to Messrs. Wm. Bleasdale & Co., York.

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ABORATORY Manager wanted for a wholesale London house; state experience; liberal salary to a good man. Apply, C., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

QUTDOOR Assistant required; must be competent and well up in counter practice. Apply personally, if possible, to Schouver, Chemist, Princes Street, Hanover Square, London.

UNIOR for a mixed country trade; one who has a knowledge of stationery preferred; must be of good address, quick, steady, and obliging. Send photo, age, height, &c., to H. Payne, Market Rasen.

ABOUT January 20th; a qualified Assistant, of good address and experience; about 24 years of age; indoors. Send photo and usual particulars to B. Whitrow, 15 St. John's Road, Tunbridge Wells.

QUALIFIED Assistant, about 24, for a branch; Light Retail and Prescribing, &c.; indoors; must be smart, active, and obliging, with undeniable references; personal application preferred; state height, salary required, references, &c.; commission on returns arranged. Apply, by letter, to De Carle & Son, Chemists, 9 St. Augustine's Street, Norwich.

ANTED, steady Assistant; aged 22 to 24; accustomed to Dispensing and Family trade, and of good character and address; abstainer preferred. Apply, A. J. Mason, Bexley Heath.

ASSISTANT.—An energetic and good Salesman for good-class business; permanent; age about 25 preterred; must have good references. State full particulars, salary, &c., to Messrs. Inman & Co, Drug Stores, 8 Shandwick Place, Edinburgh.

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one who has a knowledge of Stationery preferred; must be of good address, quick, steady, and obliging; stage age, height, reference, and all particulars; send photo and salary required, indoors, to save time. Apply, Jacobs, Chemist, Almorah Lodge, Guildford.

RAVELLERS, calling upon Chemists who are already representing well-established firms, wanted to introduce the "The Spring Blossom Ceylon Tea"; liberal commission (see full page advertisement in this issue). Full particulars (letters only), to Cave, Johnson & Co., 8 Lime Street, E.C.

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MPROVER; end of January; aged 19. "Medicus," Donhead House, Victoria Grove, Southsea.

ANUARY 16; London or South; Assistant; 25; qualified. "H.," Bank House, Framlingham.

ANAGER or Outdoor Assistant; qualified. M., 59 Awsworth Road, Ilkeston.

ASSISTANT, or Branch Manager; aged 25. Ellis, 51 Morant Street, Poplar, London.

ANAGER during illness, transfer or otherwise.

Collins, 10 Bloomfield Terrace, Stoke Newington.

SSISTANT or Dispenser; aged 23; Minor qualification. Gardner, 115 Mansfield Road, Nottingham.

ART-TIME or Dispenser to Surgeon. B. P., 49
Great Coram Street, W.C.

SSISTANT requires part-time occupation; $6\frac{1}{2}$ years' experience; good references. H. B, 46 Bury Road, Hemel Hempstead Herts.

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ASSISTANT; good Dispensing Business or Laboratory; 6 years' experience; aged 22; good reference; Manchester preferred. "Alpha," 32 Rocester St., Manchester.

UNIOR, in first-class business; 4 years' experience; aged 20; height 5 ft. 6 in.; excellent references; moderate salary. Buckley, St. George's Terrace, Stalybridge.

ANAGER, Traveller, or any position of responsibility; 13 years' experience of the drug trade; excellent references; good address; metat 29; married. A. H., 20 Princes Street, Landport, Hants.

AS JUNIOR; aged 20; $4\frac{1}{2}$ years' experience in Retail and Dispensing; good references. J. M. Sanford, Kennford, Exeter.

SSISTANT; aged 20; stores preferred; good experience. "Stores," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ANAGER or Assistant in good business; Minor and Hall qualifications; outdoors preferred. "Beta," 18 Lambeth Road, S.E.

S Bookkeeper, Cashier, &c., in Wholesale or Manufacturing Chemist's; 17 years' experience; aged 33; disengaged. W., 10 Disraeli Road, Upton, E.

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ASSISTANT, or to manage Branch; aged 25; good General experience. "Medicus," 60 Titford Road,. Langley, Birmingham.

S Manager or Senior; aged 25; height 5 ft. 9 in. abstainer; 10 years' experience; good references E. B. S., care of Vaughan, Chemist, Ellesmere, Salop.

SITUATION as Manager or Assistant; good references; temporary or permanent. Apply, J. Mason, Cranham Street, Oxford.

S Branch Manager, Assistant, or Dispenser for Doctor; aged 30; Hall qualification; good experience. E. Burton, Sands Road, Paignton.

RAVELLER.—Surgeons' connection in North of England. "Liberty," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

S Manager; married (outdoors preferred); 14 years' experience with best West-end houses; satisfactory references. Address, "Chemist," 3 Grand Promenade, Brixton, S.W.

SSISTANT; aged 27; height 5 feet 10 inches; 10 years' experience; unqualified; well up in general work, window-dressing, &c. Address, "Beta," 6 Commercial Buildings, Bournemouth.

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ANTED, a well-educated Youth as an Apprentice. For particulars apply to Mr. R. B. Atkinson, Dispensing Chemist, The Square, Retford.

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The Chemist & Druggist OF AUSTRALASIA.

NOVEMBER 1887.

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